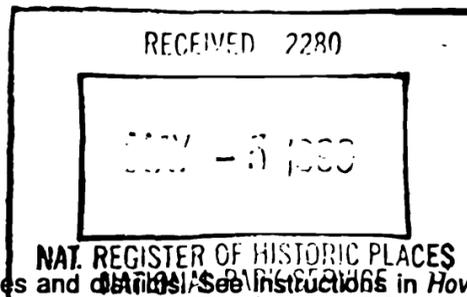


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



668

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Little Boar's Head Historic District

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

parts of Atlantic Ave., Chapel Road; Ocean Boulevard;
street & number Sea Road; Willow Ave. N/A not for publication

city or town North Hampton N/A vicinity

state New Hampshire code NH county Rockingham code 015 zip code 03862

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Nancy C. Dutton April 23, 1999
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

NEW HAMPSHIRE
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

- I hereby certify that the property is:
- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
 - determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
 - determined not eligible for the National Register.
 - removed from the National Register.
 - other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper [Signature] Date of Action 6/2/99

Little Boar's Head Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
103	28	buildings
7		sites
2	7	structures
1		objects
113	35	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
DOMESTIC: secondary structure
COMMERCE/TRADE: restaurant
RELIGION: religious facility
LANDSCAPE: garden
RECREATION: outdoor recreation
COMMERCE/TRADE: warehouse

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
DOMESTIC: secondary structure
COMMERCE/TRADE: restaurant
RELIGION: religious facility
LANDSCAPE: garden
RECREATION: outdoor recreation

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19th & 20th CENTURY REVIVALS:
Colonial Revival
LATE VICTORIAN: Shingle Style

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE
walls WOOD
BRICK
roof ASPHALT
other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Little Boar's Head Historic District

Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

c. 1800-1949

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge

Stickney & Austin

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Little Boar's Head Historic District
Name of Property

Rockingham Co., NH
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 150

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lisa B. Mausolf, Preservation Consultant

organization _____ date February 1999

street & number 20 Terrace Park telephone (781) 942-2173

city or town Reading state MA zip code 01867

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name various - see continuation sheets

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 1

Architectural Classification (continued):

EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal
MID-19th CENTURY: Greek Revival
LATE VICTORIAN: Gothic
LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate
LATE VICTORIAN: Second Empire
LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne
LATE VICTORIAN: Stick/Eastlake
LATE 19th and 20th CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical Revival
LATE 19th and EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Bungalow

Materials (continued):

foundation: BRICK
walls: STUCCO
SYNTHETICS
ALUMINUM
STONE
roof: SLATE

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 2

The Little Boar's Head Historic District is located at the eastern end of the Town of North Hampton, New Hampshire and consists of an area of approximately 150 acres including almost one-and-a-half miles of coastline stretching roughly from south of the Rye town line and Bass Beach to the bathhouses north of the Hampton town line. The historic district is composed primarily of late nineteenth and early twentieth century summer cottages, houses and bathhouses, but also includes several early 19th century dwellings and fishhouses and dwellings constructed within the last fifty years. In total, the district is comprised of eighty-eight (88) properties, including 103 contributing buildings; 28 noncontributing buildings (of which 25 are noncontributing due to age and 3 are noncontributing due to alteration), 7 contributing sites, 7 noncontributing structures, 2 contributing structures and 1 contributing object.

Ocean Boulevard (US 1-A) extends the length of the district in a roughly north-south direction, following the undulations of the coastline, curving around peninsulas known as Fox Hill Point and Little Boar's Head. Atlantic Avenue (NH Rt. 111) enters from the west, terminating at Ocean Boulevard. Atlantic Avenue is set on a fairly level plateau, the area to the south, bordered by Sea Road, drops in elevation under the Head, forming a subarea known locally as "under the hill". To the north of Atlantic Avenue, Willow Avenue is a cut-through road which commences and terminates at Ocean Boulevard, while Chapel Road extends west of Willow Avenue. The majority of the terrain is fairly level. A large conservation area, Little River Marsh, is located south of Atlantic Avenue and Sea Road while Chapel Brook drains the area to the north of Willow Avenue.

The ocean is a major visual element and determining factor throughout the district, with buildings sited to take advantage of spectacular views of the open sea. From Fox Hill Point south, the shoreline has been reinforced by a boulder seawall. The concrete seawall at the southern end of the district was constructed in 1935. A walking path extends along the coastline north from the fishhouses, flanked by nine benches and grassy areas in some areas while climbing over the bouldered seawall in others. Stone walls mark the front lot line for many properties but are especially prevalent on Ocean Boulevard and Willow Avenue. There are examples of both granite ashlar and rubblestone construction; many of the walls have stone or concrete caps. In a few cases there are front walls or retaining walls of brick or concrete.

Historic views of the district dating to the 19th century reveal a landscape which is considerably more open than that seen today. Several properties on Atlantic Avenue retain large open fields and the land on the south side of Atlantic Avenue has generally been left clear. In addition to mature trees, many of the larger properties are enhanced by extensive landscaping including flowering shrubs, perennial plantings and expansive lawn areas. The smaller lots generally allow for little more than foundation plantings. Concentrations of *rosa rugosas* are found along the shore road

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 3

and sea walls, as well as a few Red Cedars. The most impressive manmade landscape within the district is undoubtedly Fuller Gardens on Willow Avenue, a two-acre area laid out in a series of formal gardens including 1,500 rose bushes commissioned by Governor Alvan T. Fuller beginning in the early 1920s. A smaller flower garden just northeast of the fish houses on Ocean Boulevard has been planted continuously since the 1930s and is maintained by the Rye Beach-Little Boar's Head Garden Club and is supported in part by funds from the Little Boar's Head Precinct.

With the exception of Fuller Gardens, Union Chapel, the former Bunny's restaurant and the State Park Area, the buildings in the district are exclusively residential. Little Boar's Head's zoning, established in 1937, predates that of the town by seven years. Lot sizes vary considerably with the smallest lots, of less than one acre, generally concentrated along Atlantic Avenue and between Atlantic Avenue and Sea Road. The twelve fish houses are without any acreage to speak of, and are surrounded by state land. The thirteen bath houses at the southern end of the district are also located on a small wedge of land between Ocean Boulevard and the beach. Concentrated in the area bounded by Willow Avenue and Ocean Boulevard are a series of impressive early 20th century summer "cottages" set on large lots measuring between one and six acres with the mansion houses set back behind deep lawns. Several large lots exceeding five acres and incorporating large fields are found on the north side of Atlantic Avenue, at the western edge of the district. These were associated with 19th century farmhouses. Elsewhere the houses are generally set fairly close to the street. In the triangle bounded by Atlantic Avenue, Ocean Boulevard and Sea Road subdivisions have resulted in the construction of several houses behind another.

Buildings in the district are generally 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 stories in height and are in good to excellent condition. Most are of wood-frame construction with clapboard or shingle sheathing; there are a few instances of aluminum or vinyl siding. The Spaulding-Bottomley House (#11) is the only house with a brick exterior, other historic houses may display masonry on the first floor. Several buildings of recent construction display partial stone exteriors.

The Little Boar's Head Historic District illustrates a range of styles of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and includes examples of the Federal, Greek Revival, Second Empire, Gothic Revival, Stick Style, Queen Anne, Shingle, Colonial Revival, Classical Revival and Craftsman. Beginning in the late 19th century, many of the buildings were architect-designed, by prominent Massachusetts practitioners as well as nationally-known architects such as Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge of Chicago. The buildings were constructed by skilled local contractors including builder Warren Moulton.

At least seven buildings were moved to new sites, still within the district, in the nineteenth and early 20th century (#2, 3, 18, 19, 22, 54, 64, 67). Several other buildings were moved out of town

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 4

altogether during the same period (Pierce House, Post Office) The evolution of the district has also included the demolition of several local landmarks by their owners including Bachelder's Hotel in 1929, the Governor Alvan Fuller house in 1961, the Vaux-Ingersoll House in 1964. Several bathhouses which stood for more than a hundred years were destroyed in the great winter storm of 1978 which also pushed Fish House #6 into the road. Fortunately, like the other fishhouses, it was reinforced with braces and made to float like a boat; it was later moved back into place. In 1989, the former Garden House (#80B) was relocated to a new site, a short distance from its original location on the Bell Cottage property.

Aside from the changes in physical location described above, alterations to buildings in the district have been minimal. As has been mentioned, few buildings have been sheathed in artificial sidings although changes to windows are more widespread. Within the district there are approximately ten houses that are non-contributing due to their recent date of construction and one which is considered non-contributing due to its degree of alteration.

A description of the individual properties which comprise the district follows, beginning at the northern end of Ocean Boulevard and continuing southward to the southern terminus of the district, followed by descriptions of properties along Willow Avenue, Chapel Road, Atlantic Avenue and Sea Road. Building/site numbers are keyed to the attached sketch map.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 5

Ocean Boulevard/Willow Avenue

1. Oceanfront Land, east of Ocean Boulevard to Atlantic Ocean. Contributing site.

From Fox Hill Point south, the shoreline has been reinforced by a boulder seawall. The concrete seawall at the southern end of the district was constructed in 1935. A walking path extends along the coastline north from the fishhouses, flanked by nine benches and grassy areas in some areas while climbing over the bouldered seawall in others. Retaining walls are found throughout the district in granite ashlar and rubblestone, many with stone or concrete caps.

A concrete sidewalk runs along the east side of Ocean Boulevard, spanning the entire length of the district and terminating at the State Beach Parking Lot where a concrete seawall was constructed in 1935. In various sections the oceanfront walking path climbs over bouldered seawalls. Other sections pass through small grassy areas which are dotted by large rock outcroppings and lined on the east side by low stone walls with concrete caps. A series of benches have been installed at various vantage points since about 1980. These include wooden benches in memory of Caroline Gage Lent (1901-1987) and Jo-Anne Lent Finke (1926-1996) [opposite property #11]; Jon J. Gould (1953-1986) [opposite #12]; E.L. & R.H. Marcotte [opposite #15]; Jack Doheny [near Atlantic Ave. intersection]; William Plumer Fowler (1900-1993) [opposite #79]; Mary Agnes Casey [south of #36]. There is also a wooden bench installed in honor of Leo & Alice Appiani, John & Edna White and William & Margaret Tarr [south of Atlantic Ave. intersection] and an unmarked wooden bench [opposite property #8]. Just to the north of Fish House #12 there is a granite bench erected in memory of Evelyn Hollister Perry (1891-1968) and Evelyn Perry Akin (1929-1996).

At the north end of the fishhouses is a small garden area maintained by the Little Boars' Head Garden Club. The garden was first planted by Mary Frye Frost in the early 1930s and has been maintained by local garden enthusiasts since 1937. It is partially supported by funds from the Little Boar's Head Precinct annual budget. The garden at the south end of the fishhouses is dedicated to Vonnie Knowles.

2. Latham House (Miramar Jaques Stable), 90 Ocean Boulevard, 1894/ moved to present location about 1947. Contributing building.

Marking the northern boundary of the district, this building originally constituted the center section of the stable of Capt. W.H. Jaques. It was originally located north of 74 Ocean Boulevard (#7).

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 6

Sheathed in plain wood shingles, the 2 1/2-story building presents a gambrel front to the street, punctuated by a central semicircular recess. Centered within the recess is a set of double doors flanked by sidelights and displaying a fluted surround. There is a semicircular divided fanlight over the entrance, flanked by a pair of smaller 6/2 windows to each side with an oval window at the top of the elevation. To each side of the entrance there is a three-sided bay window with 6/2 sash which acts as a base for the gambrel above. Projecting from the north elevation, with its saltbox profile, is a c.1940 enclosed porch. The south gable end is fronted by a single-story, hip-roofed porch supported by paired Roman Doric columns resting on a concrete patio.

This building was moved to its present site by Edwin Post (Rockledge, Inc.) in the late 1940s and converted to residential use. The stable with tenement was constructed in 1894 according to designs by architects Stickney and Austin of Boston (*Exeter News-Letter*, July 20, 1894). S. W. Dearborn of Hampton served as the contractor. The property was sold by Helen and Emmons Philbrick to Ruth Earthrowl in 1953 and her descendants continue to own it today.

3. Earthrowl House (portion of Miramar Jaques), 88 Ocean Boulevard, c.1890/moved to present location about 1947. Contributing building.

This building comprises the main portion of the home of Captain W.H. Jaques, known as "Miramar Jaques" and was originally constructed north of 74 Ocean Boulevard (#7) about 1890. The 2 1/2-story dwelling displays a cross-gambrel plan and is sheathed in wood shingles in a variety of patterns including plain, fishscale and staggered butt patterns. Two brick chimneys rise from the ridge of the asphalt-shingled roof; the shed dormers are a later addition. The facade is spanned by a pergola resting on square posts which extends across the north and south elevations. The rear of the south side is enclosed by jalousie windows. The remaining windows include a mix of 2/1 sash, mostly paired, and several doublehung windows with three vertical lights in the upper sash and a single light below. Several of the latter windows are capped by entablature lintels with dentil moldings. Extending from the rear elevation is a porch supported by Roman Doric columns.

William Jaques graduated from the Naval Academy in 1867 and served in the U.S. Navy until 1886 when he resigned to establish the manufacture of heavy ordnance and armor at Bethlehem Iron Works. Captain Jaques was one of the pillars of the Little Boars Head summer colony in the late 19th century. After the death of his first wife, the former Elizabeth Hale (daughter of John P. Hale and sister of Senator William E. Chandler) in 1895, Jaques remarried. Estranged from his former in-laws, Captain Jaques managed to confirm his ownership of the property through an auction held in 1899. In 1905 Captain Jaques was elected to the first Board of Commissioners

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 7

when Little Boar's Head District was established by an act of the New Hampshire Legislature in 1905.

The Jaques house and stable was broken into four sections by Edwin Post (Rockledge, Inc.) in the late 1940s. Two parts of the house are now located at 38 Atlantic Avenue (#84) and 40 Atlantic Avenue (outside the National Register district and the Little Boar's Head precinct) while the bulk of the stable is visible at 90 Ocean Boulevard (#2). This portion of the house was bought by Francis H. Earthrowl from Rockledge Inc. in 1951. It is presently owned by Dr. Francis H. Earthrowl, Jr.

4. French-Fuller-Russell House, 34 Willow Avenue, 1904. Contributing building.

An impressive and eclectic, early 20th century dwelling, the French-Fuller-Russell House exhibits elements of the Tudor, Italian Renaissance and Colonial Revival styles. The exterior of the side-gabled building is stuccoed and embellished by copper downspouts. Rising from the wood-shingled roof are several tall, rectangular brick chimneys, paneled with decorative chimney pots. The building is enlivened by a variety of projections including cross gables, an angled single-story porch supported by Roman Doric columns, recessed porches and dormers. Marking the northern corner of the house is a polygonal, two-story, five-sided projection lit by nine windows on each level. Centered on the southwest elevation is a two-story projecting gable containing the main entrance. The archway is defined by blocks and a keystone adorned by raised geometric decoration. Flanking the entrance are two pairs of Ionic columns resting on a joint pedestal. Above the entrance is a raised diamond in a square design which is stuccoed. The porch to the south displays a shed roof and an arched, recessed panel door with large iron hinges.

The windows are predominantly in multiple groups and display 6/9 sash with wide center mullions between the windows. Other windows include paired and individual 6/6 sash, arched multi-light sash, diamond-paned openings and an oriel window adjacent to the entrance.

Projecting from the facade and to the northwest of the main block is a two-story wing capped by a steeply-pitched gable roof which extends to the first floor to shelter a recessed porch. To the west of the main house is an attached side-gabled garage, constructed in 1998. Like the main house, the garage is stuccoed. There are three vertical board garage doors facing the road, framed by Roman Doric columns. The three upstairs dormers contain 6/1 windows. The tower at the northeast corner has a pyramidal roof and bands of windows.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 8

The building is surrounded by a spacious open lawn which terraces downhill. Along Ocean Boulevard there is a garden arch and gate. There is an eight foot-high brick wall along Willow Avenue which encloses the garden with a wooden grid screen. A semicircular pergola is located adjacent to the driveway.

This house was constructed in 1904 for Dr. Leonard Melville French and his wife, the former Emma Blood, of Manchester. The house was designed by architect William G. Rantoul (1867-1949) of Boston and Salem, Massachusetts. Local contractor Warren Moulton and mason Irving Brown collaborated in the construction. Mrs. French named the property "Fox Hill".

Both Dr. and Mrs. French were well known throughout the state, and especially in Manchester, for their many charitable activities. Mrs. French donated the funds for the construction of the Institute of Arts and Sciences in Manchester in 1916 (also designed by Rantoul), as well as the children's ward at Elliott Hospital and later with her brother-in-law, Frank Carpenter, gave the Carpenter Memorial Parish House for the Congregational Church. The Willow Avenue house was later inherited by the French's daughter, Margaret, who married Carl Fuller in 1910. Their daughter, Mary (Mrs. Henry Z. Russell), inherited the house in the 1960s. During their ownership, the Russells winterized the property. Mrs. Russell died in 1995 and in 1998 the property was sold to Turner and Susan Porter. Since that time extensive renovations have taken place including the construction of a two-story garage, adjacent to the main house and the subdivision of the original carriage house onto a separate parcel of land. Mary Fuller Russell's brother, Henry Fuller, retains original architectural drawings for the building.

4A. Carriage House, 32 Willow Avenue, 1904. Contributing building.

This large carriage house echoes the spirit of the main house and is also stuccoed with a wood shingle roof. The combination hip/gable roof has extended eaves and twin gables on the broad elevation facing Willow Avenue. One of the gables caps a two-story, three-sided bay while the other is set above an overhead garage door set into an arched frame. The eclectic mix of windows includes 6/6, 4/4, 8/12, paired 4/8 and 3 x 2-lights. The elevated loft door displays 4 x 3-lights over three vertical panels. A shed-roofed porch projects from the west gable end. The land on which the building sits was recently subdivided from the main house.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 9

5. Vacant Lot, southwest corner of Ocean Boulevard and Willow Avenue. Contributing site.

This open, grassy lot is outlined by a stone wall. It was formerly the site of a house which was moved to Rye Beach in the early 1920s. According to Henry Fuller, the house was built by Captain Jaques following his remarriage. The *Exeter News-Letter* states that the house was built in 1905 for Jaques by S.W. Dearborn of Hampton, to the left of his former house. The second Mrs. Jaques who lived her last years in Washington, was reportedly a recluse who occupied the house for only brief periods. In the late 1920s it was bought by Mrs. French so she could have an unobstructed view of the ocean from her house (#4). The house was moved in two sections on rollers to a site on Central Road, west of the old Farragut Hotel. Mrs. Fuller bought the adjacent lot to the southwest (the site of the Jaques barn) when it became available from Edwin Post after World War II.

6. "Fox Hill", 78 Ocean Boulevard, c.1925. Contributing building.

Located on a promontory known as Fox Hill Point, "Fox Hill" displays a blend of details from both the Colonial Revival and Italian Renaissance styles. The two-story dwelling is basically rectangular in plan, capped by a slate, hip roof, with a stuccoed exterior. Centered on the five-bay facade, the limestone entrance consists of a shallow portico consisting of Ionic columns supporting a semicircular arch adorned by a keystone and dentil course. A central wall dormer rises from the facade and is flanked by two arched dormers. Decorative iron details include grillwork at the front door, lighting fixtures flanking the entrance, the railing above the entrance and the S-shaped anchors on the chimneys; the downspouts are copper. All of the first floor facade openings contain double French doors capped by divided semicircular lights with semicircular trellis work surrounds. With the exception of the central tripartite window, the second floor openings consist of paired 6/6 sash with wide vertical muntins.

Extending at an angle from each of the front corners is a single-story, flat-roofed distyle in antis portico consisting of stuccoed piers and Roman Doric columns. Multi-glass doors access these areas. There is a patio in front of the house, bordered by a stone wall. An iron fence marks the northern boundary of the yard. Mature pine trees and ornamental plantings adorn the front yard. Two pairs of stone pillars capped by iron lamps with bronze plaques on the front face, flank the gravel driveway.

The land on which this house stands was sold in 1920 by Josiah and Mary Fowler to William D. Hannah, a shoe manufacturer from Brooklyn, New York. Deeds indicate that there were buildings present on the one-acre lot in 1920 although it appears that the house was built during Hannah's

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 10

ownership. Alvan T. Fuller owned the property from 1922 until 1928 at which time he sold it to Mary and Andrew Nutting. The Nutting family continued to own it until 1971. According to local historian, Robert Southworth, the house burned once and was rebuilt, a fact which was verified by Henry Fuller.

6A. Garage, c.1925. Contributing building.

To the west of the house is a stuccoed, two-story building capped by a jerkinhead roof punctuated by a tall stuccoed chimney. Fenestration includes sliding glass doors and three overhead garage doors.

6B. Pool, c.1930. Contributing structure.

To the north of the house is a rectangular pool with semicircular projections on the narrow ends. Five freestanding marble columns rise from each of these ends. To the west of the pool is a pergola supported by squat concrete columns with a latticed grid screen. Adjacent is a stone fountain with a bowl on a pedestal and a lion's head water spout.

7. Lewis House, 74 Ocean Boulevard, c.1880/alt. c.1900. Contributing building.

This c.1880 oceanfront cottage has witnessed extensive alterations and expansions during its lifetime, most appear to date to the early 20th century. Historic photographs indicate that the house was originally a fairly simple 2 1/2-story dwelling with a hipped roof which rose to a point and a cross gable extending to the north. The three-bay facade was fronted by a single-story porch supported by simple posts. Visible in historic photos, the distinctive brick chimney with arched openings and twin bell chimney pots remains today. Today, the 2 1/2-story, dwelling displays a broad, bowed upper story punctuated by twelve 6/1 windows. The first floor of the house is sheathed in clapboards while the upper level is covered with plain wood shingles. Spanning the facade and portions of the adjacent elevations is a single-story porch, six bays wide, supported by paired Roman Doric columns on paneled pilasters, with sets of three columns at the corners. The first floor openings consist of modern sliding doors and a large hip dormer containing four windows rises from the front and side roof slopes of the broad hip roof. Extending behind the main house is a large three-story, hip-roofed wing. A ballroom is located on the third story of the house. Odd details including exposed rafters on the first and second stories of the north elevation suggest that the wing incorporates an earlier, smaller wing. Fenestration includes an oriel window, tripartite windows and a mix of 6/2 and 6/1 sash. Behind the rear porch a single-story links the wing and a six-sided, clapboarded garden structure capped by a conical roof.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetLittle Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New HampshireSection number 7 Page 11

This house was constructed for Frances A. Lewis of Philadelphia who purchased the land "near the summer dwellinghouse of John Peabody" in 1882. A brief mention in the *Exeter News-Letter* on April 18, 1902 indicated that Mrs. Francis A. Lewis will open her summer hotel at Little Boar's Head at the end of the month. The house remained in the Lewis family until 1926. Frederick and Josephine Murphy acquired the property in 1944 and descendants continued to own it until 1980.

7A. Carriage House, c.1920. Contributing building.

To the rear of the house is a two-story carriage house, rectangular in plan and set with its broad side to the street, adjacent to the gravel driveway which extends from Ocean Boulevard to Willow Avenue. The clapboarded building is capped by an asphalt hip roof and rests on a concrete foundation. A dentil molding runs above the first floor openings which include a doublewide and two individual overhead garage doors as well as a central entrance. Upstairs the fenestration consists of paired 6/1 windows and multi-light strips. A single-story addition projects from the rear.

7B. Pool, 1968. Noncontributing structure (due to age).

Across the driveway, to the north of the house, is an inground pool surrounded by a concrete patio.

7C. Poolhouse, 1968. Noncontributing building (due to age).

Across the driveway, to the north of the house is a modern poolhouse constructed of square concrete blocks with pyramid-shaped skylights emerging from the flat roof. On each end of the poolhouse there is a square pavilion capped by a steeply-pitched, asphalt-shingled roof. Continuous single-pane bronze windows face the pool.

8. Williams-Merritt House, ("Willow Wind"), 25 Willow Avenue (through to Ocean Boulevard), 1903/alt. c.1964. Contributing building.

This Colonial Revival dwelling was originally a more modest dwelling, part of the adjacent Williams estate (#9). Set back from Ocean Boulevard by an expansive front lawn, 25 Willow Avenue is a 2 1/2-story dwelling, sheathed in vinyl siding, capped by an asphalt-shingled hip-roof and oriented with its three-bay facade to the ocean. The center sidelit entrance is sheltered by a bellcast roof supported by columns and flanked by two multilight bowed modern picture windows. The second floor of the facade is punctuated by three broad 6/6 windows flanked by blinds. A hip

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 12

dormer is centered on the front roof slope with two brick chimneys rising from the rear slope. Flanking each side of the main house is a two-story hyphen, a single-bay wide and fronted by a single-story enclosed porch. A variety of projections are visible from the Willow Avenue side including an attached three-car garage facing the circular driveway.

This house was originally a much smaller dwelling located on the grounds of the Norman Williams estate (#9) and was constructed several years after the completion of the main house. The May 8, 1903 issue of the *Exeter News-Letter* reported that John Berry had completed a tasteful cottage for Mrs. Norman Williams, at the east of her own, for the occupancy of her son-in-law, Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U.S.A., retired. The General and Mrs. Merritt were to spend the summer at Little Boar's Head, arriving in June. The building is depicted on a 1907 plan of the estate surveyed by J.A. Brown (Plan 320, Rockingham County Registry of Deeds). The house appears to have been subdivided from the larger property after Alvan Fuller acquired the entire parcel from Katherine Lea Hancock in 1929. After their 1930 marriage Betsy Cushing and Jimmy Roosevelt (son of President Franklin Roosevelt) rented this house. It was sold by Fuller to Harriet Staley of Grosse Point, Michigan in 1932. Mrs. Staley's estate (Elizabeth Staley Sanger and John Perkins) sold it to Alvan T. Fuller, Jr. in 1964, who apparently enlarged it to its present size. Peter Fuller sold the property in 1974. It is presently owned by Robert and Cynthia Lee, who purchased the property in 1982.

8A. Pool House, c.1940. Contributing building.

Set close to Willow Avenue, this single-story, vinyl sided building rests on a concrete foundation. A large brick chimney rises from the asphalt-shingled, gable roof. Fenestration includes a wooden door displaying 3 x 2 lights over vertical panels and elevated horizontal windows. The building connects to a single-story ell set at right angles and punctuated by a set of three modern 4/4 windows.

8B. Pool, 1978. Noncontributing structure (due to age).

According to local building records, the present inground pool dates to 1978. It is surrounded by a concrete patio and screened by a woven wooden lath fence.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New HampshireSection number 7 Page 13**9. Williams House, 19 Willow Avenue (through to Ocean Boulevard), 1898. Contributing building.**

An impressive Colonial Revival, oceanfront mansion, the Williams House is presently undergoing extensive renovations and alterations. The house occupies a five acre parcel of land accessed by a long tree-lined driveway that extends from Ocean Boulevard and a shorter driveway off Willow Avenue. Setback from the ocean road by an expansive lawn, the 2 1/2-story, hip-roofed dwelling is dominated by a central portico supported by four Corinthian columns rising the height of the building and echoed by Ionic pilasters along the wall. Above the columns is an abbreviated balustrade alternating sections of turned balusters and wall panels. Historic photographs indicate that this portico is not original to the building although the single-story porch which extends under the portico is and was originally five bays wide with a balustrade. Supported by plain posts, it is capped by the original geometric wood railing; a porte cochere at the south end has been removed. The wood-clapboarded building is capped by a slate roof and rests on a mortared stone foundation. Wrapping around the entire building is a cornice combining a dentil course and wide frieze. The center entrance displays a semielliptical surround with side and transom lights. To each side of the entrance there is a large modern plate glass window. Fenestration upstairs includes 8/8 sash and French doors. Three pedimented dormers rise from the front slope including a center dormer containing two 6/6 windows and individual dormers to each side. Additional dormers are located on the lesser elevations and a series of tall brick chimneys rise from the roof. A single-story enclosed porch extends from the north elevation with a single-story, flat-roofed addition and back porch projecting from the south. A fieldstone patio and circular driveway face Willow Avenue.

This house was constructed in 1897-8 for Norman Williams, noted Chicago lawyer and executive of the Pullman Car Company. Williams' many philanthropic gestures included the gift of a library building to his birthplace, Woodstock, Vermont. The Williams House was designed by the nationally-prominent architectural firm of Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge of Chicago. The contract for the work was awarded to Warren B. Moulton of North Hampton. A total of 25 carpenters and plasterers were engaged on the job and the site required 4,300 loads of fill over a period of six months.

The property was sold by Caroline Williams to David Hyman in 1907. It then encompassed 14-15 acres of land including land on both sides of Willow Avenue, two residences (see #8) and a garage across the road (#39, 24 Willow Avenue). The 1907 plan of the property shows stone walls along Willow Avenue and Ocean Boulevard and a wild rose hedge planted along the former. Other landscape features included a sunken laundry yard, flower bed and roses near the house and a vegetable garden near the garage. Edward Kuhn of Kuhn Loeb, international bankers, lived in the house around the time of World War I. Nina Lea of Philadelphia acquired the house in 1925 and it

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 14

was sold by her estate to Alvan Fuller in 1929. The house was until recently owned by Peter Fuller.

9A. Kennel Building, c.1930. Contributing building.

Behind the house, set near Willow Avenue is a small shed sheathed in novelty siding and capped by a gable roof.

9B. Tennis Court, c. 1980. Noncontributing structure (due to age).

To the north of the house is a modern paved tennis court surrounded by a chain link fence.

10. Fuller-Halsey House, 15 Willow Avenue (through to Ocean Boulevard), 1914. Contributing building.

Originally constructed adjacent to Governor Fuller's house which is no longer extant, 15 Willow Avenue is another Colonial Revival mansion sited to take advantage of oceanfront views. Fronted by a flagstone patio, the two-story dwelling is sheathed in a rusticated wood siding with wooden quoining and is capped by a slate, hip roof with projecting eaves adorned by a modillion cornice. A series of tall brick chimneys capped by two and three pots rise from the roof. The center bay on the five-bay facade is indented slightly. The entrance is flanked by sidelights with Roman Doric columns supporting a shallow cornice embellished by modillions and dentils. Above the entrance is a set of four 4/4 windows, above which five large brackets support the central cornice. The first floor facade openings contain French doors with entablature lintels that are supported on each end by a small bracket. The second floor windows contain 6/6 sash and two hip dormers rise from the front roof slope. The nearly symmetrical hyphens consist of two-story wings which step back slightly. The mix of window types on the balance of the house includes individual 8/8 sash and tripartite sets of 8/8 windows, 6/6 sash and casements. Projecting from the north end of the main house is a two-story, hip-roofed wing which terminates in a rear porch set in a rectangular recess with corner brackets. Centered on the rear elevation of the main house and abutting the adjacent ell is a more formal entrance capped by a quarterround portion supported by Roman Doric columns and decorated by modillions. Sheltered by the entrance is a vertical board door with partial sidelights. Above the entrance is a large window consisting of four 2 x 4 light units and capped by a semi-elliptical fanlight with curved geometric tracery.

From Willow Avenue, a concrete driveway extends to the rear of the house, ending in a circular cul-de-sac.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 15

This house was built by Gov. Alvan Fuller for his mother, Mrs. Flora Fuller. The builder was Walter Moulton. It was later occupied by his sister, Martha Halsey and subsequently passed to her daughter, Hope Halsey Talbot (later Swasey). Mrs. Swasey sold the property to the present owners in 1994.

10A. Garage, 1914. Contributing building

Facing Willow Avenue, to the north of the house, is a single-story, flat-roofed garage building which like the main house is sheathed in rusticated wood siding with corner quoins and a modillion cornice. There are three overhead garage doors facing Willow Avenue, capped by tripartite transoms. To each side of the garage is a fieldstone addition of slightly lesser height.

11. Spaulding-Bottomley House, "Balmoral", 58 Ocean Boulevard (or 5 Willow Avenue), 1930-2. Contributing building.

The Spaulding House is an impressive brick Colonial Revival dwelling which is set on a large lot extending from Ocean Boulevard to Willow Avenue. Completed in 1932, the two-story dwelling is capped by a slate hip roof with two large paneled brick chimneys and a modillion cornice. The house is oriented with its narrow four-bay end facing the ocean and its main facade, seven bays wide, oriented northward. The center entrance has a paneled door which is capped by a transom and crowned by an iron railing above. Windows primarily consist of 6/6 sash, framed by blinds, while arched dormers punctuate the north and west roof slopes. Projecting from the ivy-covered south elevation is a single-story glazed porch lit by continuous 6/6 windows framed by pilasters.

This brick Colonial Revival dwelling was constructed in 1930-2 for Huntley N. Spaulding, who served as Governor of New Hampshire from 1927-1928. The land was once part of the property of Franklin Pierce and the house which was formerly on the site was moved to 788 High Street in Hampton by a Col. Ashworth. After Gov. Spaulding's death in 1955, the Spaulding property was acquired by Alvan T. Fuller in 1956. It is presently owned by Gov. Fuller's daughter, Lydia Bottomley, widow of Dr. George Bottomley.

11A. Garage, 1930-32. Contributing building.

To the west of the house is a single-story brick garage, also capped by a hip, slate roof, from which rise a series of hip dormers containing 6/6 sash. There is an extension to the east and a greenhouse addition projecting from the south wall. Four overhead garage doors punctuate the north wall.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 16

11B. Gate, c.1910. Contributing object.

To the north of the house, facing Willow Avenue, is a set of four stone posts with molded concrete caps. Each pair of posts is linked by a lower, curved section of stone wall. An iron gate links the two inner posts. This gate was formerly associated with the Gov. Alvan Fuller house, constructed in 1910 and removed in 1961.

12. Stott House, 54 Ocean Boulevard, c.1880. Noncontributing building (due to alteration).

Although heavily rehabilitated in recent years, the general outline of this oceanfront dwelling has not changed all that much from the house constructed by C.A. Stott c.1880. As shown in historic photographs, the original wood-frame dwelling consisted of a central block with a hip roof extending to the first floor porch and a series of cross-gables (now hip roofed) extending outward. The exterior was clad in an eclectic mixture of decorative wood shingles, brick and clapboards with half-timbered details in at least one of the gables. The granite posts that frame the circular driveway and the front stone wall are original to the property, as is the rear barn.

In its present appearance, the house displays a stone and stuccoed exterior and the hip roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. Projecting from the building are a variety of hip dormers, tall stone chimneys, decks and rounded projections. Fenestration consists primarily of bands of tall, single-pane casement windows; the double front doors are modern varnished units. To the northwest of the main house is a single-story addition capped by a steeply pitched pyramid roof and punctuated by diamond pane windows with an adjacent modern deck. The rear elevation of the house displays a jerkinhead roof. At the rear of the dwelling there is an attached three-car garage with pointed arch openings and a steeply pitched pyramidal roof.

This seemingly-modern house incorporates the cottage occupied for many years by Col. C.A. Stott, former mayor of Lowell, Massachusetts and a long time summer resident of Little Boar's Head. The architect of the original house was F.W. Stickney of Lowell.

12A. Barn, c.1880. Contributing building.

Facing Willow Avenue is the property's original gablefront barn, sheathed in wood shingles, and flanked on each side by a lower single-story hyphen. The center opening facing Willow Avenue has been covered with vertical boards and is capped by a dentil molding. There is a vertical board

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 17

loft door above and a modern 6/6 window under the projecting eaves. The elevation facing the house displays two overhead garage doors and a new 6/6 window.

13. Bell-Sullivan House, 48 Ocean Boulevard, 1898. Contributing building.

Expressing the transition from the Shingle Style of the 1880s and the Colonial Revival of the 1890s, the Bell-Sullivan House consists of a main 2 1/2-story, 3 x 3-bay dwelling which is box-like in plan, with a 2 1/2-story wing extending at an angle to the northwest. The house is capped by a steeply-pitched hip roof, punctuated by a series of tall, brick chimneys and hip-roofed dormers; the exposed rafters show a Craftsman influence. It is sheathed in clapboards and rests on a stone foundation. Originally shingled and stained dark brown, the house was clapboarded and painted white in the 1920s. The dwelling displays a symmetrical three-bay facade facing the ocean. The center entrance contains a wide door framed by sidelights filled with geometric tracery. Sheltering the entrance is a hip-roofed porch, a single-bay wide, supported by paired Roman Doric columns. A similarly-detailed, but wider porch, fronts the wing entrance and extends along the north end of the main house. The enclosed porch which spans the south end of the house also displays Roman Doric columns. The predominant window form is a doublehung 8/1 sash flanked by blinds on the main house and a 6/1 sash on the wing. There is a three-sided oriel window filled with diamond panes over the entrance as well as on the adjacent wing. Diamond-paned windows also fill the dormer openings.

This house was constructed in 1898 for Mrs. Charles H. Bell (the former Mary E. Gilman) of Exeter, the widow of the late Governor Charles H. Bell, and a senior member of the Little Boar's Head summer colony, who first summered here in 1866. It replaced an earlier dwelling which was sold to William Woods and moved to Willow Avenue and later demolished (the site of the present Fuller Gardens parking lot). The present house was designed by Boston architects Wales and Holt, whose other projects included residences in Cambridge and Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts and Center Sandwich, New Hampshire. The design for this house was featured in the *Catalog of the Architectural Exhibition of the Boston Architectural Club and the Boston Society of Architects* held at the St. Botolph Club from May 22 - June 3, 1899. The elaborate interior woodwork in the oval dining room was the work of Rev. Nathaniel T. Ridlon, minister of the Little River Church.

The barn actually predates the existing main house by several years. An item published in the *Exeter News-Letter* on May 29, 1896 indicated that Mrs. C. H. Bell was having a stable built in the rear of her residence, from plans by architects Wales and Holt of Boston. The building was constructed by local contractor Warren B. Moulton.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 18

Mary Gilman Bell (who was the aunt of Sarah Orne Jewett) built the present house as a permanent home for an unmarried daughter from her first marriage, Mary L. Gilman. Miss Gilman, who was born in and continued to live in the old Gilman homestead in Exeter, was a semi-invalid following a hip injury at the age of 17. In 1902, Mrs. Bell deeded the house to her daughter, who moved there permanently after her mother's death in 1904.

In 1918 the property was sold by Miss Gilman's estate to Frank Carpenter of Manchester for the use of his only daughter, Mary C. (Mrs. Charles) Manning. The family continued to summer there even after the death of Charles Manning in 1924 and their son Frank Manning in 1928. In 1932, Mrs. Manning's only surviving child, Priscilla, married John L. Sullivan, who served as Secretary of the Navy from 1947-9 under President Harry Truman. Residing in Washington, D.C. the remainder of the year, the Sullivans continued to summer here until Mrs. Sullivan's death in 1994. The property is still owned by their descendants today.

13A. Barn, 1896. Contributing building.

Behind the house is a two-story, hip-roofed carriage house which is square in plan and measures three bays to a side. Centered on the facade is a doorway capped by a simple entablature lintel, remaining openings consist primarily of 6/6 sash. A square ventilator is centered on the roof. A two-story ell extends to the rear.

14. Baker-Hollister House, "Sea Verge", 46 Ocean Boulevard, 1882. Contributing building.

An excellent example of late 19th century eclectic architecture, the Baker-Hollister House displays irregular plan and massing, and a variety of texture, window treatments, roof pitches and decorative details which are typical of the Queen Anne influence. The building is sheathed on the first floor by clapboards with decorative wood shingles in butt-end, notched and scalloped patterns above. It is set above a stone foundation with a wide angled watertable. Underneath the projecting eaves there is a two-part frieze defined by a raised central molding. A single-story porch (now partially enclosed) wraps around the facade and adjacent side elevations, supported by plain posts which are incised on each face by three vertical lines. The posts are spanned by arched members and there is a geometric stick balustrade. Breaking the uniformity of the main hipped roof are a series of lower cross gables, decorated by scalloped shingles and sunburst panels. Above the center entrance a second-story porch is tucked between the gables. Also rising from the roof are a series of hipped dormers and tall, brick chimneys. On the south side of the building an exterior brick chimney with brick corbel cap breaks through the pent roof which encloses the shingled gable and is supported by four jigsaw brackets. The variety of window types includes windows which

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 19

are banded, in pairs and in sets of three. Sash configurations which are represented include 9/2, 6/2, 9/6, and casements; a five-sided bay window projects from the north elevation. Most of the windows display simple surrounds and many are flanked by blinds. Extending behind the main house block is a two-story, hip-roofed projection set above a larger, one-story, low-gabled section. Projecting from the south side is a modern greenhouse addition.

The Baker-Hollister House is notable for the fact that it has remained in the same family since its construction in 1882. According to the Bell Cottage log, "Miss Baker" bought this land, the house lot next to Governor Bell, in 1882. Deeds confirm that Mary E. Baker of Cincinnati purchased the land from James Parsons in 1882. According to the present owner, the house was designed by architect F.W. Stickney of Lowell, Massachusetts. The property was transferred from Mary Baker to her sister, Phebe Baker in 1897. After Phebe Baker's death in 1909, the property passed to a niece and her husband, Judge and Mrs. Hollister (her mother was Phebe and Mary's sister, Julia Baker Keyes). In 1927 Howard and George Hollister conveyed the property to Evelyn Hollister Perry. The property is now owned by her daughter, Phebe Perry Mixer, and her husband, Jim.

During the ownership of Judge Hollister, President William H. Taft was a guest here. The Taft and Hollister families were associated in a prestigious Cincinnati law firm. Poet Ogden Nash rented the house in the 1950s.

14A. Garage, c.1910. Contributing building.

Set behind the main house is a single-story garage capped by an asphalt hip roof with projecting eaves decorated by simple brackets. Projecting from both the front and rear roof slopes is a gable dormer with shallow returns and a 6/6 window. The building rests on a stone foundation. The facade is sheathed in vertical flushboard while the remaining elevations are wood-shingled. The original facade openings have been replaced with modern overhead doors. The side walls are punctuated by 4 x 3-light, hinged windows. A shed bump-out projects from the rear elevation and is sheathed in T111 siding.

14B. Shed, c.1980. Noncontributing building (due to age).

To the rear of the house is a small 5' by 5' shed which is clapboarded and capped by a gable, asphalt roof.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 20

15. "Cliff Cottage", 44 Ocean Boulevard, c.1880. Contributing building.

Located at the northwest corner of Ocean Boulevard and Atlantic Avenue, Cliff Cottage is a 2 1/2-story, gablefront dwelling bearing the influence of the Stick Style. The building rests on a brick foundation and excepting for the board-and-batten siding in the gable ends, the building has been sheathed in aluminum siding (which may obscure additional Stick Style detailing). It is capped by an asphalt-shingled dwelling which displays projecting eaves adorned by a molded raking with decorative jigsaw brackets decorated by "x"s and foliate ornament at the base of the eaves and a stick rising from the top of the gable. The gable ends are sheathed in vertical siding. A single-story porch, now enclosed with screens, wraps around the facade and south elevation. It is supported by jigsaw posts and displays a geometric railing and latticed airspace. The predominant window form is a 1/1 replacement sash with an angled shed lintel. The center entrance is flanked by full length windows. A two-story flat-roofed projection is located at the southwest corner of the building. The single-story wing at the rear is fronted by a modern deck and terminates with a c.1910 attached garage displaying double doors with 4 x 2-lights over four vertical panels.

This property was one of three cottages in Little Boar's Head owned by the Bell-White Family in the late 19th century and rented out to various tenants over the years. Summer tenants included authoress Amelie Rives Chanler (1893), Charles Isham of Springfield, Illinois (son-in-law of Robert T. Lincoln, 1894), Schumiere of St. Paul (1895), Arthur L. Hobson of Haverhill, Massachusetts (1900) and Mr. Drummond of St. Louis (1903).

The *Exeter News-Letter* reported in 1894 that Mrs. George Hills of Lawrence, Massachusetts was making improvements and additions to her "Cliff Cottage" although the nature of the improvements is not described. George Hills conveyed the property to Mary White in 1897. Deeds indicate that John Bell and Richard Bell conveyed their half interest in the property to Mary and Elizabeth White in 1907. According to the Bell Cottage log, the Cliff Cottage was enlarged and improved in 1907, with additional alterations made in 1941. Dr. Raymond Marcotte purchased the property from the estate of Elizabeth Clemons in 1949 and family members retain ownership today.

15A. Barn, 19th century. Contributing building.

To the west of the house, fronting the circular drive is a two-story carriage house, capped by a hip roof and square ventilator. The symmetrical facade facing Atlantic Avenue has four openings on each story - two individual vertical board doors near the center with 6/6 windows in the outer bays.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 21

15B. Shed, c.1880. Contributing building.

Set at right angles to the barn is a small shed sheathed in board and batten siding. The building displays an asymmetrical gable roof with the front roof slope overhang supported by simple brackets. The broad elevation facing the house has a large vertical board door, with an adjacent 6/6 window and door.

16. Studebaker House, "Breakers" or "Breaknolle", 40 Ocean Boulevard, 1874/alt. c.1910. Contributing building.

Originally Stick Style in appearance, this large oceanfront dwelling was substantially enlarged and updated in the Colonial Revival style in the early 20th century. In its present configuration, the house consists of a 2 1/2-story, hip-roofed main block with a wing of similar height and detailing extending to the west. The building is sheathed in aluminum siding and is capped by an asphalt-shingled roof displaying projecting eaves supported by large brackets and from which several tall brick chimneys rise. The two elevations facing the ocean are fronted by a single-story porch supported by Roman Doric columns. The north end of the porch has been enclosed with 4/1 windows, some of which are capped by semicircular louvered fans. The main entrance faces south and is capped by a semi-elliptical fanlight and sidelights filled with geometric tracery. On either side of the entrance there is a three-sided, two-story projection, that to the west rests on top of a single-story sunroom with rounded glass windows. An additional entrance facing the driveway consists of fluted Ionic columns supporting a broken pediment supported by two large consoles and decorated by dentils. Windows on the building contain a mixture of 1/1 windows, both individual and in pairs. A series of hip dormers rise from the roof, one of the windows retains what appears to be an original 6/6 sash. Projecting from the north side of the house is a four-story tower which is square in plan and capped by a pyramidal roof. A small deck is located at the third floor level of the tower, facing the ocean.

According to the Bell Cottage log, the frame of this house was erected for Miss Marsh in 1874. Deeds confirm that Elizabeth Marsh purchased the land from George Garland in 1874 for \$300. In 1891 Elizabeth White purchased the land and dwelling for \$2000 from John Marsh. Soon thereafter, the Bell Cottage log indicates that Mr. and Mrs. White were "busy furnishing the Marsh House to let". During the White's ownership, the house became known as "The Breakers". Joseph Merrill of Exeter rented the house for the summer of 1891. The *Exeter News-Letter* indicates that in 1894 John Hobson, wealthy paper manufacturer of Haverhill, Massachusetts took the cottage known as "Breakers". According to the paper it had been occupied for several seasons by H.O. Houghton. In 1896 the house was occupied by the Walkers of Concord, New Hampshire and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 22

Savannah, Georgia. The Harveys of Cleveland rented the house in 1898 and Charles McGregor of Haverhill let the house in 1905. The Breakers was sold by Mary and Elizabeth White in the spring of 1909 to Mrs. George (Ada) Studebaker of South Bend, Indiana. It would appear that the Studebakers were responsible for the Colonial Revival alterations to the house. Col. George Studebaker was an executive of the Studebaker Corporation, the largest maker of horse-drawn vehicles in the world during the late 19th century and later, manufacturers of automobiles. The Studebaker family continued to own the property until 1936; the following year it was sold to Catherine Foley. John and Clara Higgins purchased the property in 1940. John Higgins, president of the Worcester Pressed Steel Company, was considered one of the foremost authorities on, and collectors, of medieval armor in the United States. The property was acquired by the Costello family in 1962.

16A. Barn/Carriage House, c.1870. Contributing building.

To the north of the house the brick driveway terminates at a 1 1/2-story building with two garage doors on its gable front, capped by a modern tripart opening. A rear ell faces the ocean with sliding glass doors.

17. Emonds House, 38 Ocean Boulevard, 1995. Noncontributing building (due to age).

This neo-Victorian, wood-shingled house was constructed in 1995 on land which was originally part of the Bell Cottage property at 4 Atlantic Avenue (#79). Three stories in height, the house is oriented with its gablefront facing the ocean, accented by a two-story, five-sided projection capped by a segmental conical roof. Adjacent is a single-story, flat-roofed section topped by a deck. Most of the windows contain 12/12 sash; a Palladian window is located at the peak of the front gable.

The building was designed by Dr. Emonds to accommodate the restricted building envelope and to blend with the architecture of Little Boar's Head.

18. Cushing-McFarland House, 36C Ocean Boulevard, c.1905/moved to present location in 1945. Contributing building.

Set behind the Dow House (#19), this turn-of-the-century structure was originally attached to the rear of the Dow House at 36B Ocean Boulevard, constructed to accommodate numerous guests and staff, and moved to its present location in 1945. The 1 1/2-story, side-gabled dwelling is sheathed in siding and rests on a foundation combining brick piers with concrete infill. The

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 23

asphalt-shingled roof displays projecting eaves which end in returns and is punctuated by two pedimented dormers facing the water and a shed dormer on the rear. The house is fronted by a single-story screened porch which shelters the glass-and-panel door. Windows contain a mix of 1/1 and 6/6 sash. Extending to the south of the main house is a single-story, shed-roofed wing resting on a concrete block foundation.

This house was constructed c.1905 as a wing for the adjacent property at 36B Ocean Boulevard (#19), which was occupied by Dr. Harvey Cushing summers from 1906 to 1937. In 1945 the property was sold by Elizabeth White Clemons to Albert and Barbara Hodgkins and this cottage was separated and set back and to the east of the main house with its sunporch facing southeast. Richard and Mary Jane McFarland purchased the property in 1970, at which time a large steamer trunk with Dr. Harvey Cushing's label was found in the attic. The property was transferred in 1999 by Mary Jane McFarland to Peter Fuller, Jr.

18A. Shed, c.1930. Contributing building.

Behind the house is a small (8'x 10') shed sheathed in novelty siding and capped by a gable roof.

19. Dow House or "Water's Edge", 36B Ocean Boulevard, c.1840/moved to present location c.1930. Contributing building.

This modest 19th century dwelling has experienced substantial renovations in the 20th century. Originally set closer to the water, the building is now setback approximately fifty feet from Ocean Boulevard by a dirt driveway. Set above a rusticated concrete block foundation, the 1 1/2-story gablefront dwelling measures three bays across with a center entrance containing a split, four-panel door with a c.1950 Colonial Revival arched surround supported by fluted pilasters (added after 1945). Fenestration includes 8/8 windows and a Palladian window above the entrance, added in 1983. A glazed sunporch capped by a deck and balustrade spans the north elevation. A series of gable dormers rise from the asphalt-shingled roof.

The exact date of construction of this house is not known although it certainly predates the 1857 J. Chace map. The house was built on land originally belonging to the heirs of Francis Page. It was occupied by John Taylor Dow in 1845. His son, Simon B. Dow, is shown as the owner on the 1857 map and he farmed the land until 1885. In that year the property was sold by Simon B. Dow to George W. Hills of Lawrence, Massachusetts. George Hills' daughter later married William Bell and the property was passed down through the Bell family. In 1915 it was conveyed by John W. Bell to Elizabeth White Clemons. During the ownership of the Bell family, the cottage was

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 24

known as "Water's Edge" and was rented out to a variety of tenants. According to the Bell Cottage log, the house was occupied by Dr. W.A. Bell's family of Somerville, Massachusetts during the summer of 1893 and 1894 and by the Jordans in 1898. During the summers of 1902 and 1903 Larz Anderson of Brookline, Mass. and Washington, D.C. was in residence. During the summers from 1906 to 1937 the house was occupied by Dr. Harvey Cushing and his family. Dr. Cushing was known as the "Father of Neurological Surgery". Other people who have lived in the cottage include members of the Roosevelt family (Betsy Cushing married James Roosevelt, son of President and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1930), Sir William Osler of Canada (famous physician, Harvey Cushing's mentor and for whose biography Cushing received the Pulitzer Prize) and poet Ogden Nash.

Sometime in the 1930s the house was moved back from the ocean and a cellar excavated. The Colonial entrance was added by Albert and Barbara Hodgkins who owned the property from 1945 until 1983 when it was purchased by Janice and Harry Mellian.

19A. Garage, c.1920. Contributing building.

Located to the rear of the house is this two-car gablefront garage sheathed in novelty siding and capped by an asphalt roof displaying projecting eaves and exposed rafters. The building was originally located on the other side of the house and was moved to its present location about 1945 after the former ell was moved to the adjacent lot (#18).

20. Crowell House or "The Bungalow", 36A Ocean Boulevard, 1915. Contributing building.

The Crowell House is a single-story, side-gabled dwelling which is sheathed in vinyl siding and capped by an asphalt roof. The offcenter entrance is marked by a gable door hood supported by latticed side panels. Windows include 8/1 sash and a large picture window. An enclosed porch of slightly lesser height spans the north end of the house.

This house was constructed in 1915 for Mrs. Mary Benedict Crowell, the mother-in-law of Dr. Harvey Cushing, who summered at the Dow House, 36B Ocean Boulevard (#19). This house, known as "The Bungalow" or "The Hyphen", was actually built on land owned by Elizabeth White Clemons, owner of "Bell Cottage" although Mrs. Crowell paid taxes on the home for several years. The present owners purchased the property from Bion Hodgkins in 1975.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 25

21. Brown-Goodwillie House, 34 Ocean Boulevard, 1878. Contributing building.

The Brown-Goodwillie House is a 2 1/2-story, clapboarded dwelling which displays a cross-gable plan with three asymmetrical bays on the gablefront. The asphalt-shingled roof displays projecting eaves which end in returns and is punctuated by two pedimented dormers on the north side. Remaining windows primarily contain 2/2 sash with molded surrounds. A turn-of-the-century, single-story porch supported by Roman Doric columns wraps around the facade as well as the south and north elevations where it is partially enclosed with an adjacent three-sided bay window. The sidehall entrance displays sidelights filled with geometric tracery. Later additions include a second-story addition on the south side which closes the gable above. Extending behind the main block is a two-story wing of slightly lesser height.

The house is setback slightly from Ocean Boulevard with a stone wall with an iron gate running along the street.

This house was constructed in 1878 for Emmons T. Brown, prior to his 1879 marriage to Annie B. Palmer. Emmons Brown was a fisherman and one of the first Commissioners after the Little Boar's Head District was established in 1905. In 1909 Brown sold the property to Mary C. Goodwillie of Baltimore, Maryland. The Goodwillies were close family friends of the Cushing family who summered next door at 36B Ocean Boulevard. Mary Goodwillie, Harvey Cushing and Katharine Crowell (who later married Harvey Cushing) all grew up together in Cleveland and as early as 1891 Mary Goodwillie's mother was a guest at "Bell Cottage". After Mary Goodwillie's death, the property was deeded to Granville and Ruth Fuller in 1950. In 1955 the Fullers subdivided the property into four lots and moved the barn northward, converting it into a dwelling for themselves (now 34A Ocean Boulevard, #22). The main house was sold to Jerome Cross in 1959 and then to Doris Quinn Godfrey in 1969. The present owners purchased the house in 1980.

**22. Former Brown-Goodwillie Barn, 34A Ocean Boulevard, c.1878/moved 1955/alt. 1983.
Noncontributing building (due to alteration).**

Originally constructed as a barn, this house was extensively renovated in recent years for residential use. The property consists of a 1 1/2-story main house set with its broad side facing the ocean. The two-bay facade displays a pair of three-sided bay windows on the first floor with shed wall dormers centered above. A single-story gablefront section added to the south, punctuated by full length multilight windows and fronted by a deck. Extending behind the main block is a two-story ell extending behind, set above a two-car garage. The building is sheathed in wood shingles and is capped by an asphalt roof.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 26

Originally the barn to the Emmons Brown House (#21) at 34 Ocean Boulevard, this building was moved to its present site in 1955 and converted into a dwelling for Granville and Ruth Fuller. The property was sold by Ruth Fuller to Bonnie Newman in 1983 and has undergone major renovations since that time.

23. Frost Cottage, 32 Ocean Boulevard, c.1868. Contributing building.

Dating to the mid 19th century, the Frost Cottage is a 1 1/2-story dwelling with a broad gablefront, clad in clapboards and capped by an asphalt roof displaying projecting boxed eaves and punctuated by shed and gable dormers. The house has been altered by the enclosure of the front porch with continuous 6/6 windows which also displays square posts with curvilinear brackets. Inside the enclosed entrance, the sidehall entrance contains a four-panel door with the two upper panels glazed. Some of the windows have been replaced with casement windows and 6/6 sash. Extending behind the main block is a single-story wing which connects to a gablefront attached barn with a square ventilator.

Deeds suggest that this house dates to the late 1860s or early 1870s. The early history is somewhat confusing as nearly identical deeds convey the property from Eben Dalton to George Frost in 1867 and from Charles Smith to Isabella Frost in 1872. In 1909 Isabella Frost conveyed "my summer house at Little Boar's Head" including house, stable and two acres of land to Mary Frye Frost of Salem, Massachusetts. After Mary Frye Frost's death the property was conveyed to Margaret Miller in 1941. Later owners included Thomas Bahan who purchased the property in 1956. The present owner purchased the property in 1983.

24. Bunny's, Ocean Boulevard, c.1920. Contributing building.

Located opposite the fish houses this building, originally containing a service station and restaurant, has been a local institution for many years. The 2 1/2-story, side-gabled building is capped by an asphalt-shingled roof with a brick chimney. It is sheathed in novelty siding and displays predominantly 6/1 windows with 2/2 windows in the gable ends, a large storefront window and multiple entrances. On the south end of the building an exterior wooden staircase leads to a second story enclosed sunporch with continuous 1/1 windows.

The land on which this building stands was sold by David Lamprey to Charles Bachelder in 1919. In 1926 Charles conveyed it to Bartlett Bachelder and the present building was probably built soon

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 27

thereafter. It was Bartlett Bachelder who first operated a restaurant here known as "Bunny's Sandwich Shop" with his wife, Bernice. After they divorced in 1933, the restaurant was operated for many years by Bernice and her second husband, Willard Drake. The Drakes continued to own the sandwich shop/gas station, an important local gathering place and the only commercial establishment in the village, until about 1960 when it was sold to Alfred Dion. The restaurant has had a succession of numerous owners since that time. The present owner purchased the property in 1986.

25. Fish House #12, 51 Ocean Boulevard, c.1850. Contributing building.

The northernmost of the cluster of twelve gablefront fish houses, Fish House #12 is a single-story building sheathed in wood shingles which meet at the corners without cornerboards. The building is capped by an asphalt-shingled roof and is supported by wood pilings. A double-doored entrance faces the ocean; there are no other openings on the facade. The gablefront facing Ocean Boulevard is punctuated by a vertical board Dutch door with a small 2 x 2-light window to each side.

A well-worn path runs in front of the fish houses, between the buildings and the coast. In front of Fish House #12 there is a modern wooden platform enclosed by a railing.

Along with the building to the south (fish house #11), this house was owned by Jonathan Brown and later passed to his son, Oliver. In 1891 it was conveyed to Jacob Brown, who shared ownership with Abel T. Brown. It was later sold by Arthur A. Brown to Mary Frye Frost, who owned the house across the street (#23). In the winter, Miss Frost allowed Elias Card to use the building to store his boat and fishing gear. After Miss Frost's death, Evelyn Perry purchased the fish house in 1940. During World War II regular meetings of the Red Cross were held here. Carrie Curwen purchased the building in 1951 and her descendants continue to own it today.

26. Fish House #11, 49 Ocean Boulevard, c.1850. Contributing building.

Fish House #11 is a single-story, wood-shingled building which rests on a foundation combining pilings and cobblestone. The gablefront facing the ocean is punctuated by a center entrance containing a vertical board door fronted by wooden steps. An elevated horizontal window is located to each side of the entrance with an additional small window centered over the doorway. A single-story shed spans the north elevation, accessed by a four-panel door facing the ocean. A modern shed dormer rises from the north slope of the asphalt roof. A modern corbel cap brick chimney rises from the ridge.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 28

Projecting from the south elevation is an early 20th century projecting vestibule constructed of vertical matchboards above wooden stairs. On the west elevation facing the road the lower level is visible and is accessed by a set of small double doors. A dirt road leading to Ocean Boulevard separates Fish House #11 from its neighbor to the south.

According to deeds, this fish house was constructed by Jonathan Brown, who died in 1871 at the age of 68. The fish house was later occupied by his son, Oliver Brown, who sold it to Charles Brown in 1908. Robert Lear and Elias Card bought the house in 1911 and in 1917 Card bought out Lear's interest. It appears to have been Elias Card (1875-1929) who converted the fish house into a residence. Card was one of the last two full-time lobstermen in Little Boar's Head; the other was Oliver Henckel.

27. & 28. Fish Houses #10 & 9, 45 Ocean Boulevard, rebuilt 1994. Noncontributing building (due to age).

Fish Houses #9 & 10 are single-story, gablefront buildings which are joined by a narrow connector. Much of the existing building fabric dates to 1994 when the buildings were rebuilt after sustaining considerable fire damage. The wood-shingled buildings rest on a combination of cobblestone pilings with granite posts supporting the corners and latticework enclosing the airspace. Facing the ocean, each of the buildings has a set of double doors with iron hinges. Transom lights cap the entrances.

Facing the street, the northernmost of the two buildings, Fish House #10, displays double doors over a window while the adjacent building is lit by two individual windows and a 2 x 2-light window.

At the turn-of-the-century, Fish House No. 9 was owned by William T. Bell of Somerville, Massachusetts. The house was purchased by Albert Bachelder in 1912 and was apparently used by fishermen supplying Bachelder's Hotel. Fish House No. 10 was originally owned by Fred Dow, who sold it to Joel Tarlton, who conveyed it to Albert Bachelder. In the 1940s Fish Houses No. 9 and 10 were joined together by sculpturess Malvina Hoffman for use as a studio. A fire on July 1, 1994 almost completely destroyed Fish House No. 10 and seriously damaged House No. 9.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 29

29. & 30. Fish Houses # 8 and 7, 43 and 41 Ocean Boulevard, 1947. Contributing buildings.

These two attached fish houses date to 1947 but were preceded on the site by two earlier fish house buildings. Joined by a narrow, central connector, the two single-story, gablefront buildings are sheathed in board and batten siding and are capped by an asphalt-shingled roof. The buildings rest on wood pilings. Facing the ocean, there is a set of double doors on each building with iron hinges and inset windows. Additional openings consist primarily of elevated 3 x 2-light windows. Facing the street, each of the buildings has two symmetrical 3 x 2-light windows with another in each attic and one window lighting the connector.

The original Fish House #7 was owned in the late 19th century by John Brown and John Dow. John Dow later acquired full ownership and sold it to Trustam Dalton, who in turn sold it to Albert Bachelder in 1886. Bachelder's grandson, Robert Southworth, sold it to Walter Barker in 1946 who removed the existing fish houses and built the present buildings in their place.

The original Fish House #8 was willed by Ambrose Batchelder to his half-brother, Albert Bachelder, in 1920. Bachelder rented the house to Harvey Brown who supplied Bachelder's Hotel with lobsters. Like Fish House #7, the property was sold to Walter Barker in 1946.

31. Fish House #6, 39 Ocean Boulevard, c.1840. Contributing building.

Fish House #6 is a single-story building sheathed in wood shingles which meet at the corners without cornerboards. It is capped by a wood-shingled gable roof and is set above wooden posts with wood latticework enclosing the airspace below the building. The double doors facing the ocean have iron hinges and are fronted by a wooden step. The west elevation, facing Ocean Boulevard, is punctuated by a pair of 3 x 2-light windows.

According to deeds, Fish House No. 6 was erected by George W. Garland (1809-1888) about 1840. At one time it was owned jointly by Herbert Tarlton and Charles Garland. Alvan Fuller purchased the fish house in 1951 and his descendants continue to own it today. During the winter storm of February 7, 1978, the fish house was swept into the center of Ocean Boulevard but was moved back into place with no damage.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 30

32. Fish House #5, 37 Ocean Boulevard, late 19th century. Contributing building.

The smallest of the fish houses, this narrow building is set back slightly from the adjacent structures and is fronted by a wooden platform. The wood-shingled building is finished with simple cornerboards and rests on wooden posts. It is capped by a gable roof sheathed in wood shingles with a brick ridge chimney rising near the west end of the building. The double-doors facing the ocean display large iron hinges. The west end of the building extends close to the street and is punctuated by several windows near the top of the gable. Boards cover the lower level of the building.

This fish house was constructed by Oliver Fogg sometime in the late 19th century. In 1920 Fogg sold the house to Charles S. Bachelder and he sold it to Elias Card who used it to store bait for the lobster traps. Maurice Rice acquired the property in 1921 and subsequently sold it to Eva Norton in 1957. Mrs. Norton added a small kitchen and fire place. The building was damaged by fire in 1979. According to Nancy County, this building was originally located across the street.

33. Fish House #4, 35 Ocean Boulevard, c.1870. Contributing building.

This single-story, wood shingled building has an asphalt-shingled roof. The ocean facade has an offcenter vertical board door with a set of three 2 x 5-light casement windows, a smaller 2 x 2 window to the south and a 2 x 2-light window in the gable. The street elevation has double-doors on the lower level and a small lattice window and 3 x 2-light window above.

In the 1880s the fish house was owned jointly by Edwin and Otis Brown (brothers) with an additional interest owned by Bert Tarlton. About 1920 Otis Brown apparently sold his family's interest to Bert Tarleton. Oliver Henkel recalled that from 1917 until 1945 the fish house was used solely by Tarlton, who fished from it regularly. After Tarlton's death, in 1945 it was purchased by Oliver Henkel, a part-time lobsterman and the Chief of Police, who used the house for his fishing gear and lobster tank. During his ownership, Henkel repaired the fish house. In 1956 Henkel sold the property to Gene Viano. It was sold to Nancy County in 1961 and then to Mary Lou Marston in 1991.

34. Fish House #3, 33 Ocean Boulevard, c.1850. Contributing building.

Fronted by stone steps, Fish House #3 is a single-story building with an at-grade entrance facing the ocean and a lower level exposed on the west side. The building is sheathed in wood shingles,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 31

with simple cornerboards and eaves. It rests on a concrete foundation. A single-story shed spans the south elevation. The double doors facing the ocean are topped by three horizontal strips of windows. Other openings include a diamond-paned window on the north side. The street elevation displays an asymmetrical gablefront. A vertical board door is suspended on the main level with a 3 x 2-light window and a three-light window strip in the gable. Punctuating the lower level is a short door opening and a 2 x 2-light window.

This fish house was owned by Oren Batchelder and later by Albert Bachelder. In 1905 the house was sold to Irving W. Brown. It was rented by Brown to Oliver Henkel from 1917 until 1937. After William P. Fowler purchased the fish house in 1937, Henkel continued to fish and lobster from it for an additional ten years. The fish house remained in the Fowler family until 1985. Alan Perkins purchased the property in 1994.

35. Fish House #2, 31 Ocean Boulevard, late 19th century. Contributing building.

Fish House #2 is a wood-shingled, single-story building which is without cornerboards. The building rests on a concrete foundation and is capped by an asphalt roof with a new brick chimney rising from the ridge. Facing the ocean, there is a set of double doors constructed of vertical boards. A lower level is visible on the street side. There is a set of vertical double doors on the lower level. Windows on the building include 2/2 sash and modern casement units.

This fish house was owned in the early 20th century by local contractor Warren B. Moulton. Moulton raised the building and put a basement under it. The property was sold by Elvira Moulton to John Maher and his mother-in-law, Evelyn White in 1978.

36. Fish House #1, 29 Ocean Boulevard, c.1900. Contributing building.

The southernmost of the fish house buildings, Fish House #1 is the only one of the buildings which is two stories in height. The building displays a gablefront on its east end and a gambrel roof on the west. A gable and a shed wall dormer rise from the south slope of the roof. The wood-shingled building rests on a mortared cobblestone foundation with concrete block underneath the west end. The gablefront and the north elevation are fronted by a single-story enclosed projection. Historic postcards show that earlier in this century the house was fronted by a two-story, open gabled porch. The sidehall entrance is fronted by a concrete step and contains a steel door with a set of three fixed windows adjacent. Windows include single pane square openings and casement units, both individual and sets of three. The lower level of the street elevation is punctuated by a small

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 32

door and two single-pane windows while the upper level is punctuated by doublehung windows with two horizontal panes in each sash.

Although known as Fish House #1, this building is actually a former bathhouse which was reportedly originally located across the street before being moved to its present location. In the early 1900s the house was acquired by Howard Brown, who lived in the building. At one time, the building housed some of the personnel who worked across the street at Bunny's (#24), a service station and restaurant. In 1937 Arthur Brown, then North Hampton's Chief of Police, sold it to Carrie Colburn. After her death in 1955 the house was sold to Albert and Sophie Murray. Phillip Murray acquired the property in 1974 and lived there off and on, even in the winter, despite a lack of central heating. Evelyn White purchased the property in 1981 and it was later sold to Thomas and Eric Simmons in 1994.

These twelve small gablefront buildings facing the ocean are some of the oldest and most historic buildings in Little Boar's Head. A dirt path runs on the ocean side of the fishhouses, reportedly the remains of what was known as the "King's Highway". The exact date of construction of the existing fishhouse buildings is not known. The fishhouses have been documented as being on this site as early as 1804 as in that year, the selectmen of the Town of North Hampton petitioned to "build a road to the Fish Houses". The houses were located on the "King's Highway" which ran on the ocean side of the buildings and continued to Hampton. This concentration of fish houses is the largest such concentration which remains on the New Hampshire seacoast (two out of perhaps 14 survive in Hampton while there are four in Rye, of which two have been greatly altered).

The original purpose of the fishhouses was to house dories, lobster traps and other equipment for the men who lobstered along the coast. Each outing, the dories were pulled across the sand and launched in the ocean. The lobstermen rowed from one trap to the next. This method of lobstering became obsolete when boats were motorized. After sculptress Malvina Hoffman used Fish Houses #9 & #10 as a studio in the 1940s, the buildings began to be used as seasonal shelters.

37. State Bathhouse Building, Ocean Boulevard (parking lot), c.1980. Noncontributing building (due to age).

Constructed to serve the State Beach Area, this single-story building rests on a concrete foundation, is capped by a low gable, asphalt-shingled roof and is sheathed in diagonal T111 siding. The building stands on the site of the former Fowler bathhouses which were located here prior to 1891 and were destroyed by the 1978 winter storm. This building as well as the adjacent sandy beach and parking lot are maintained by the State of New Hampshire.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 33

38.-41. Bath Houses #1-#4, 31 Ocean Boulevard, c.1982. Noncontributing buildings (due to age).

These four, nearly identical bathhouses were constructed just south of the State of New Hampshire comfort station after the previous buildings on the site were destroyed in 1978. The single-story buildings are all oriented with their gablefronts facing the ocean. The arrangement of the buildings is staggered to allow the two buildings in the back row a view of the ocean between the front buildings. All four buildings are sheathed in wood shingles with asphalt-shingled roofs punctuated by a skylight. Each building measures approximately 12' x 24' and is set above concrete pilings. A wooden deck fronts the ocean side of each building. The windows which include single-pane units, are fitted with vertical board shutters.

These four bathhouses were constructed in the early 1980s on the site of the former Bachelder-Southworth bathhouse, a large structure damaged in the winter storm of 1978. The original bathhouse building was constructed in the 1880s by Albert Bachelder for the use of guests at his hotel and over the years the bathhouses became an important local gathering place. In later years there were two fairly large bath houses - the one owned by the Southworths and the one to the north, owned by William P. Fowler (the present site of the comfort station), and a number of smaller ones. This property, which measures 22/100 of an acre and which includes the land on which the five bathhouses to the south stand, was sold by Katherine Southworth to Barbara Mowry Soucie in 1982. The four new bathhouses were built shortly thereafter.

42. Bathhouse #5, c.1900. Contributing building.

This small bathhouse is sheathed in wood shingles and capped by a wood shingled roof. It is set above wood pilings. A wooden stoop fronts the vertical board door facing the ocean. The adjacent window and that in the gable are covered with boards.

A map of Little Boar's Head prepared in 1953 shows that the bathhouse on this site was then owned by Edith Baker. By 1974 it was owned by the Callison family. It is now owned by Arlene Mowry.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 34

43. Bathhouse #6, c.1980. Noncontributing building (due to alteration).

Although located on the site of an historic bathhouse, this bathhouse appears to have been totally reconstructed c.1980. Oriented with its gablefront facing the ocean, the building is sheathed in vertical boards and is capped by a steeply-pitched, asphalt roof. It rests on wood pilings. There is a vertical board door with wooden steps on the south side. A pair of windows light the gablefront.

The 1953 map of Little Boar's Head indicates that the bath house on this site was then owned by Philip Fowler. Deeds indicate that the original bathhouse was constructed prior to 1891. The building was acquired by the Treborek family before 1974.

44. "West House", Bathhouse #7, 23 Ocean Boulevard, c.1900. Contributing building.

Set behind bathhouse 6 & 8, this side-gabled structure is oriented at right angles to most of the other bathhouse buildings. Both the building and roof are sheathed in wood shingles. It is set above wood posts with the airspace enclosed by lattice work. Wooden decks project from both the east and west elevations. Fenestration includes a vertical board door and the window openings are fitted with vertical board shutters.

According to Katherine Southworth, this bathhouse was known as "West House" and served Bachelder's Hotel. The 1953 map shows this bathhouse as being owned by Robert Southworth; Katherine Southworth still owned the property in 1974. It is presently owned by the Soucie family.

45. Perry Bathhouse (#8), c.1900. Contributing building.

This 8' x 10' bathhouse remains relatively unchanged from its original construction and has never been modernized with electricity or plumbing. The side-gabled building is sheathed in vertical boards with wood shingles covering the roof. It is set above wood pilings. There is a single vertical board door facing the ocean and a hinged opening in the north gable for ventilation.

This bathhouse has been in the ownership of the Perry-Mixter family since its construction in the late 19th or early 20th century.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 35

46. Fowler Bathhouse (#9), c.1900. Contributing building.

This small gablefront building is sheathed in wood shingles and displays a wood shingle roof with flush eaves. The building is set above wood pilings. Fronted by a small wooden deck, the gablefront is punctuated by a vertical board door with an adjacent window covered by a vertical board shutter. Other fenestration includes an elevated strip of glass panes.

This bath house was constructed by the Fowler family in the late 19th or early 20th century. Philip Fowler is shown as the owner on both the 1953 and 1974 maps. It was later acquired by the Soucie family and is presently owned by Russell Jeppesen.

47. Bathhouse #10, c.1900. Contributing building.

Setback from the other adjacent bathhouses, this small 8' x 10' building is located on a narrow .05 acre lot which extends from the road to the ocean. The building is sheathed with vertical boards; the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The corners of the building rest on concrete blocks. The gablefront is punctuated by a door and window. There is an additional boarded window on both the north and south elevations. The rear gable has a window strip consisting of two sets of three-pane windows.

Both the 1953 and 1974 maps list the owner of this building as Agnes Viano. It is presently owned by James Hurrell.

48. Manning-Sullivan Bathhouse (#11), 21 Ocean Boulevard, c.1900. Contributing building.

This gablefront building measures 11' x 13' and is set on a narrow .05 acre lot which extends from the road to the ocean. The building is sheathed in vertical boards and is capped by a low gable roof with a plain raking board and eaves which project slightly. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A vertical board door is centered on the gablefront facing the ocean which is fronted by a small wooden deck. Fenestration is limited and includes an elevated 2 x 2-pane window on the north wall and a 6/6 sash on the west gable end.

This bath house lot has been in the Manning-Sullivan family since the late 19th or early 20th century. Family members report that the appearance of the bathhouse has not changed since 1920 other than the addition of the front deck in the 1970s and its temporary relocation as the result of various winter storms. Inside, the building displays bare boards and is divided into six cubbies.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 36

49. Fuller Bath House, c.1910. Contributing building.

This is the largest of the extant bathhouse buildings. It measures 54' x 33' is located just south of the smaller structures and appears to date to the early 20th century. The building rests on a stone foundation and the roof is covered with rolled asphalt roofing. The facade facing the ocean displays three projecting gables supported by stone posts above a low stone wall. The gables as well as the protected facade are sheathed in novelty siding and the remaining elevations are wood-shingled. The east wall, sheltered by the porch, is punctuated by a symmetrical arrangement of two sets of vertical board double doors and three individual windows, presently covered by vertical boards. Fenestration on the remaining elevations includes doublehung 3/3 sash and 2 x 3-light casements.

On the west side of the building, facing the road, there are entrances in the north and south gables. Each contains a glass-and-panel door and is fronted by a stone and concrete stoop. A tall, stone chimney rises from the roof of both the north and south gables. A deck surrounded with a wooden fence projects from the center of the west elevation.

50. Fuller Bath House, 17 Ocean Boulevard, c.1950. Noncontributing building (due to age).

The southernmost of the bathhouses is this single-story, side-gabled building resting on a concrete block foundation. Two sets of vertical board double doors face the ocean and are fronted by an open porch resting on a poured concrete base. The roof is sheathed in wood shingles and displays close eaves. A rectangular, yellow brick chimney rises from the west slope, near the ridge. Windows include fixed panes and casement units. A small bump-out addition projects from the west elevation which is fronted by a walled deck area.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 37

Willow Ave./Chapel Road

51. (Philbrick?) House, 24 Willow Avenue, c.1840. Contributing building.

Transitional in style and displaying elements of both the Federal and Greek Revival styles, 24 Willow Avenue is a 2 1/2-story, gablefront building which is currently undergoing extensive renovations including new exterior sheathing. The building displays a five-bay facade which is outlined by simple cornerboards with a wide frieze and cornice returns. It is capped by an asphalt-shingled roof with a tall brick chimney rising from the north roof slope. The center entrance contains a six-panel door framed by sidelights and pilasters which support an entablature lintel with two-part frieze and semi-elliptical louvered fan. The windows retain original 6/6 sash with simple surrounds and louvered blinds. There are two smaller attic openings and a semi-elliptical louvered fan at the top of the gable. The deep, side elevations have more random window openings and include a modern steel door and upper level windows which extend to the frieze. Extending behind the main house is a clapboarded four-car garage with overhead doors facing north. The rear gable end is sheathed in vertical boards above a lower level of concrete.

The building is set at an angle to Willow Avenue due to the realignment of Willow Avenue at the turn of the century. The property is outlined by rough stone walls with two stone posts at the entrance to the paved driveway. The stone foundation once associated with another building is located just to the south.

The early history of this house is not known at this time although its stylistic detailing suggests a construction date of c.1840. It is possible that this is the house on the 1857 map produced by J.Chace Jr., which is shown as being owned by P.J. & J.E. Cook.

The property was later owned by the Philbrick family. According to a notation in a 1897 deed, it was originally owned by Ephraim Philbrick (1780-1860) of Rye and later passed to his son, John Colby Philbrick (1818-1869). J.C. Philbrick is credited as being the first in Rye to take in summer boarders into his home, as early as 1840, and later constructed and operated the Atlantic House and Farragut House, located just to the north of the North Hampton town line, in Rye. John Philbrick's wife, Eliza, gave the land for both St. Andrew's Church in Rye and Union Chapel in Little Boar's Head. Upon Eliza Philbrick's death in 1893, the Little Boar's Head property was divided by her two daughters. Carrie P. Philbrick received the portion to the south which included Mrs. Philbrick's dwelling (later owned by Wood, Hobson and Taylor families and ultimately demolished in 1941 - see #52). Her other daughter, Fannie W.P. Carter, inherited the northern part of the property, which also included houses and buildings.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 38

The building which is now 24 Willow Avenue is shown on a Plan of the Mrs. F.W. P. Carter Estate surveyed for Norman Williams in 1897. By this time the building already seems to have been used as a stable or barn and the plan shows it was located to the west of a house. It appears that Norman Williams demolished the house after he purchased the property as it would have interfered with his curved realignment of Willow Avenue (as is seen today) but left what is now 24 Willow Avenue. The ownership of the 24 Willow Avenue parcel has been linked with 19 Willow Avenue (#9) since the Williams' ownership. It was until recently owned by the Fuller family and was used most recently as a garage.

52. Vacant Lot. Contributing site.

This four-acre parcel of land is the site of the former John Hobson House which was demolished in 1941. The property including house and farm buildings was owned by the Philbrick family until Caroline Philbrick sold it to William Wood in 1895. John Hobson purchased the estate, known as "Gates Ajar" about 1900. It was later occupied by H. Clinton Taylor.

A number of mature trees dot the property and a mound of lilac bushes marks where the house once stood. The property is outlined by a stone wall with a concrete cap. Along Willow Avenue the stone wall consists of rough, unmortared stone capped by granite slabs with the drill holes from quarrying still visible. Two pairs of rounded stone columns mark the former entrance on Willow Avenue.

52A. Gazebo, c.1940. Contributing structure.

Set on a stone foundation on a rock outcropping near Chapel Road there is a small, rustic, gazebo structure which has a concrete floor and is capped by a wood shingled roof. The building is supported by trees for posts which are spanned by low log walls. The building was probably relocated to or constructed on this site after the Hobson-Taylor house was demolished in 1941.

53. Evans House, 12 Chapel Road, 1902. Contributing building.

Constructed at the turn-of-the-century, 12 Chapel Road is a 2 1/2-story, side-gabled dwelling which is sheathed in wood shingles and capped by an asphalt-shingled roof displaying projecting eaves with a wide frieze and punctuated by a brick off-ridge chimney. The three-bay wide facade displays a center entrance with a glass-and-panel door and diamond paned window to the side. The

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 39

facade is spanned by a single-story porch with a shed roof which is supported by stone posts. The section to the west is enclosed by continuous windows. The upstairs windows contain 8/1 sash while the pedimented dormers have 6/1 sash. A modern, single-story wing projects to the west of the main house with an exterior stone chimney. It is sheathed in vertical board siding and lit by a strip of casement windows. The house is fronted by a stone wall and patio.

This building was constructed as a summer house in 1902 on a one-acre parcel of land which Cornelia Draper Evans purchased from Ambrose Bachelder that year. The deed describes the location of the land as at the "east gate post where the path leading to Cathedral Woods crosses the Portsmouth Electric Railroad tracks". Cathedral Woods was a grove of pines at the present junction of Locke Road and Chapel Road where summer services were held prior to the construction of Union Chapel in 1877.

Cornelia's husband, Rev. David H. Evans, was the minister of the Congregational Church. The *Exeter News-Letter* of June 6, 1902 reported that Fremont Moulton had begun the masonry work on the cottage. John W. Berry served as contractor. The cottage was described as being located in the grove near Bachelder's. A year later, the newspaper reported that Rev. D. H. Evans had let his new cottage, "The Spruces", to Eugene Cuendit of St. Louis for the summer.

In 1917 Cornelia Evans sold the property to Alice Studebaker of South Bend, Indiana, who sold it two years later to Alvan Fuller. According to Robert Southworth, this house served as a tea house in the 1920s, at which time it was located adjacent to the trolley car route. Gov. Fuller continued to own the property until 1936 when it was sold, with furnishings, to L. Ray and May Carter. Later owners included Herbert and Eva Philbrick (1957-1966), Gardner Lamson (1966-1983) and Thomas J. Barron (1983-1991).

53A. Shed, c.1905. Contributing building.

To the northwest of the house is a small wood-shingled shed capped by an asphalt, gable roof.

53B. Barn/Garage, c.1905. Contributing building.

Behind the main house is a 1 1/2-story, gablefront barn/garage with a cross-gable plan. The front pediment is supported by a stone post. The wood-shingled building is capped by an asphalt roof. A double-wide garage door faces the driveway to the north.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 40

53C. Shed, c.1905. Contributing building.

An additional small shed is located to the northwest of the garage. The wood-shingled building displays a pediment front with a single door on the front wall.

53D. Pool, c.1980. Noncontributing structure (due to age).

Located in the backyard is an inground, vinyl pool of recent construction.

53E. Tennis Court, c.1980. Noncontributing structure (due to age).

A fenced tennis court also appears to be of modern construction.

54. Garland House, 12A Chapel Road, c.1835. Contributing building.

Originally located "under the hill", facing the ocean, the Garland House is a 2 1/2-story, side-gabled dwelling which is set on a stone foundation and sheathed in wood clapboards. Two rebuilt brick chimneys rise from the ridge of the asphalt-shingled roof. The projecting eaves end in returns on the gable ends. Centered on the five-bay facade the Greek Revival-style entrance consists of a four-panel door flanked by partial sidelights with a trabeated surround displaying small blocks. Windows consist primarily of 6/6 sash with several early 20th century 6/2 sash located downstairs. Distinctive 4/4 windows light the gable ends. Extending to the north of the main house is a long single-story wing (a former hen house) resting on stone posts. To the south of the house are two wings. That closest to the main house appears to be contemporary with the house; it is two bays wide, displays 6/6 windows and is fronted by a single-story sunporch. The southernmost wing is 2 1/2-stories in height and rests on a rubble foundation. The facade is punctuated by 2/2 windows and fronted by a second story addition which is three bays wide with 6/6 windows and suspended above plain posts with a recessed porch and glass-and-panel door below.

This is one of the oldest houses in Little Boar's Head and was moved to its present location in 1909. It is included by Rev. Jonathan French on a list of the houses which were supposedly extant in 1823, although stylistic evidence suggests a somewhat later date of construction. The 1857 Chace map indicates that the house was then owned by George W. Garland. In 1894 Mary B. White purchased the Garland House from the heirs of George Garland. The house was moved from Ocean Boulevard to its present location in 1909 by Josephine B. Wiltbank. It was sold to Alice Hobson in 1929 and two additional sections were later added to the original house and wing. One section was a former chicken house, moved from the property of L. Ray Carter, 12 Chapel

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 41

Road (#53), in 1938. The section closest to the driveway was a small cottage formerly serving as servants' quarters, moved from the Clint Taylor property on Willow Avenue (no longer extant) in 1936. The property has remained in the Hobson family for the past 69 years.

54A. Garage, c.1930. Contributing building.

Located across the driveway and to the south of the house is a long clapboarded garage capped by a shed roof. There are three individual garage doors and a wooden door with 2 x 2 lights over three horizontal panels. There are four elevated three-light windows on the side elevation and large windows punctuate the rear elevation.

55. Sousa House, 10A Chapel Road, 1989. Noncontributing building (due to age).

Sharing the long driveway with 12A Chapel Road, this large, two-story, yellow brick dwelling is of recent construction. The main, central block is outlined by quoining and is flanked by side wings. The center entrance is set into an arched recess. Fenestration includes bands of casement windows.

The land on which this house stands was originally part of the Dalton Farm (see history of #61).

56. Dennehy House, 10 Chapel Road, 1966. Noncontributing building (due to age).

Constructed in 1966 with a 1996 addition, the Dennehy House is a single-story, vinyl-sided dwelling which is capped by an asphalt-shingled, gable roof. Largely obscured by large bushes, the facade displays a partial brick veneer. Fenestration includes modern steel doors and tripart 2 x 3-light windows. The 1996 addition includes a columned entrance on the east elevation and a double-wide garage opening.

57. Barney-Hobson House, 4 Chapel Road, c.1911. Contributing building.

Shaded by mature beech trees, this early 20th century, three-story wood-shingled house displays a three-bay facade which is capped by a broad, hip roof displaying projecting eaves and a molded cornice. Projecting from the center of the facade is a single-story flat-roofed porch supported by broad posts spanned by arches above low shingled walls with a latticed airspace. The glass-and-panel door is flanked by pilasters and multilight panels with a dentil course above. Adjacent to the entrance is a single-story, flat-roofed, enclosed porch lit by paired 8/1 windows. Resting on the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 42

porch roof is a round projection list by five 6/1 windows and capped by a conical roof. The remaining facade openings contain paired 6/1 sash with molded surrounds and blinds. Individual 6/1 windows light the lesser elevations. A series of hip dormers rise from the roof and there is an exterior brick chimney with inset arch rising from the west elevation. An additional exterior brick chimney is located on the east side.

The land on which this house stands was sold by George and Abbie Boynton to Mabel F.W.(Wheaton) Barney of New Bedford, Massachusetts in 1911, who appears to have built the present house shortly thereafter. After Mrs. Barney's death, the house was sold in 1927 to Alice C.G. Hobson for \$18,000. The house was occupied for many years by Arthur Hobson, the son of paper manufacturer John Hobson. The elder Hobson occupied the mansion known as "Gates Ajar" across Willow Avenue (demolished in 1941). Mrs. Arthur Hobson was the founder and sponsor of the New Hampshire Seacoast Music Festivals during the 1930s. The open-air performances by nationally known artists were held on the grounds of the Hobson property on the present site of the Dennehy House (#56). More than 2500 attended a production of *Aida* in 1935. The Hobson family continued to own the 4 Chapel Road property until 1956 when it was sold to John McKeon. After a succession of owners, it was owned by Robert and JoAnn Daniels from 1965 until 1992 when the present owners purchased the property.

57A. Chauffeur's Quarters, c.1911. Contributing building.

Behind the house is a 1 1/2-story, wood-shingled building with two sets of three folding doors on the gablefront. Capped by a continuous dentil molding the doors display 3 x 3-lights over recessed panels containing vertical boards. The building is outlined by recessed panel pilasters with a dentil molding and exposed rafters. The double loft doors display 2 x 3-lights over panels. Shed dormers span both roof slopes.

58. "Sans Souci", 12 Willow Avenue, c.1895. Contributing building.

Setback from the southwest corner of Willow Avenue and Chapel Road, Sans Souci is an eclectic late 19th century dwelling displaying elements of both the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles. Basically box-like in plan, the 2 1/2-story dwelling combines a brick first floor with an upper story sheathed in clapboards which are more closely spaced and flare at the base. The building is capped by an asphalt-shingled hip roof with a bold modillion cornice and pilaster cornerboards. Projecting from the three-bay facade is a 2 1/2-story gable suspended on brick piers forming a porte cochere. The wrought iron grill work adjacent to the piers is a later addition; there is a small band of recessed squares above the piers. A tripartite set of windows consisting of a 6/6 sash flanked by

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 43

4/4 windows framed by pilasters, lights the second story. The closed gable above displays a Palladian window. Sheltered by the porch, the center entrance is flanked by partial sidelights with leaded geometric tracery and a semielliptical transom. It is fronted by fieldstone steps and framed by fluted Corinthian pilasters. The predominant window form is a 6/6 sash flanked by paneled wood shutters. A series of hip dormers rise from the front roof slope with pedimented dormers on the lesser elevations.

Projecting from the north side of the house is a single-story, enclosed porch lit by continuous 2 x 4-light casement windows, outlined by Roman Doric columns on a mortared fieldstone base, with a triglyph cornice. There is a two-story, flat roofed projection on the south side. Extending behind the main block is a two-story, flat-roofed wing with upper deck.

This house appears to postdate the 1892 map of Little Boar's Head. Deeds indicate that William Wood (1858-1926) of Andover, Massachusetts, president of the American Woolen Company, purchased the homestead of Caroline Philbrick on Willow Avenue in 1895. Although the Philbrick House is no longer extant, the present 12 Willow Avenue was apparently built by Wood on part of the property. The earliest reference found for this property appears in the *Exeter News-Letter* in 1899 and notes that "Sans Souci" was being rented to George Kent of Pittsfield, brother-in-law of the late John Bell of Exeter and the directing owner of the Exeter and Pittsfield cotton mills. In 1901 William Wood sold to John L. Hobson, the estate known as "Sans Souci" for \$11,000. In 1947, the property was sold by Alice C.G. Hobson to George Bottomley, husband of Alvan Fuller's daughter, Lydia. The property was purchased by John McKeon in 1959 and members of the family continued to own it until 1995.

58A. Garage, c.1900. Contributing building.

The asphalt driveway to the south of the house terminates at this single-story, hipped-roof garage with two individual garage door openings facing the street.

59. Fuller Gardens, 10 Willow Avenue, c.1920+.

What is now Fuller Gardens was initiated about 1917 by Governor Alvan Fuller, for his wife, Viola, on land which he acquired on the west side of Willow Avenue, across the street from his summer residence. The Gardens are divided into three main garden areas - the Front Garden, the Japanese Garden and the Side Garden, and also include later and less significant spaces, Back and Hosta Gardens. Also on the property are a barn and small shed which appear to predate the Fullers' ownership and two greenhouses and a garage constructed since 1917.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New HampshireSection number 7 Page 44

What has become Fuller Gardens grew out of Alvan and Viola Fullers' love of horticulture (in particular roses) and their desire to share this beauty with the public. The Fullers took a great deal of pleasure in looking from their bedroom windows in the main house formerly across the road, into the garden, and from seeing people in the garden enjoying it. By the 1930s, and probably much earlier, the gardens were left open to the public at all times. Correspondence between Mr. Fuller and the Olmsted Brothers firm in the 1930s indicates that Mr. Fuller's goal was to maximize the color that could be seen from the public road as one drove by the garden. The Fullers' aesthetic vision for the gardens was undoubtedly shaped by their appreciation of art and travels. The Fullers owned one of the finest art collections in Massachusetts, including works by Degas, Monet, Sargent and others. The statuary and ornamental pieces which are located throughout the gardens were probably collected in large part during trips abroad. Correspondence between the Olmsted Brothers firm and Alvan Fuller, indicates that Gov. Fuller had considerable input in the garden design. For instance, it appears that the marble tiles used in the Front Garden were installed over the objections of the landscape architects, who preferred bluestone or brick for the walkways. Gov. Fuller obtained 1400 marble tiles after the demolition of the Old Post Office in Boston in the 1930s.

Documents at the Registry of Deeds indicate that in June 1917 Governor Fuller began to lease land on the west side of Willow Avenue from the Boynton family. It is probable that informal gardens were located on the land west of Willow Avenue prior to 1920, however more formal gardens were probably not laid out until after Fuller actually purchased the property from the Boynton family in 1929. Gov. Fuller began working with Arthur Shurcliff in the late 1920s to create a formal Colonial Revival estate garden. By 1938 Gov. Fuller had apparently grown increasingly dissatisfied with the design of the Front Garden and approached the Olmsted Brothers of Brookline, Massachusetts for their assistance in its redesign. According to both Fuller and the Olmsted firm's representative, Shurcliff's design lacked a coordinated arrangement of plants according to height and a rearrangement of the paths and entrance was felt to be desirable. In the late 1930s the Olmsted Brothers firm developed a set of thirty-seven plans for the gardens at Gov. Fuller's residence and Union Chapel, and the Front Garden. Leon Zach, a new partner in the firm, appears to have been responsible for the design of the Front Garden as well as work carried out at the Fuller residence. The Olmsted designs reflected an interest in colonial and classical garden designs typical of the period. The plans included a "garden room" shaped by hedges and fencing, filled with beds of roses and perennials and decorated by trellises, gates, arbors, artifacts and pools.

In addition to containing gardens, the land on the west side of Willow Avenue also functioned as a service area for the Fullers' "Big House" across the street. Both the laundry yard and the garages

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 45

for the family's cars were located on this parcel. The barn appears to have predated the Fuller ownership.

A house occupied by the Vaux and Ingersoll families was originally located on the present site of the Fuller Gardens parking lot and was torn down in 1964. The Vaux-Ingersoll dwelling was originally located on Ocean Boulevard on the site of Mrs. Charles Bell's House (#13). It was sold to William Wood and moved to Willow Avenue, opposite the Union Chapel, in 1897 and substantially enlarged and renovated. It was removed in 1964.

Alvan Tufts Fuller (1878-1958) was a successful businessman who started his career selling and repairing bicycles in Malden, Massachusetts. Fuller is credited with importing the first auto through the port of Boston in 1899 and later became a successful Packard and General Motors Dealer. In 1920 Fuller was named the most successful automobile dealer in the world. He is credited with initiating the Washington Birthday car sale and originated the idea of paying for a car over time. In addition to his business success, Fuller served as a U.S. Representative from 1916-1920, was elected Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts in 1920 and was elected Governor of Massachusetts in 1924 and 1926. He constructed an impressive Colonial Revival oceanfront mansion at Little Boar's Head ("Runnymede by the Sea") adjacent to the Union Chapel in 1910, designed by architect Robert Coit (it was torn down in 1961). After Governor Fuller's death, the Fuller Foundation of New Hampshire was created to allow the gardens to remain open to the public. The gardens are now owned by the Fuller Gardens, a non-profit organization.

59A. Front Garden, 1939. Contributing site.

This garden appears to have been initially laid out about 1920 as a cutting garden and was subsequently laid out in a more formal fashion first by landscape architect Arthur Shurtleff in 1927, and then redesigned by the Olmsted Brothers firm in 1939-41. The garden is entered from Willow Avenue, through an oak gate with iron strapwork (constructed in 1939 by Warren Moulton) that leads to a small brick-paved quadrangle with central compass point design of bluestone, all enclosed by a yew hedge. Past the enclosure of the yew hedge the center area consists of a formally laid out rose garden. Like the Shurtleff design before it, the current garden is wider at the east end than the west. The resulting "false perspective" gives the illusion that the garden is longer and larger than it actually is. The center beds are laid out in a series of three graduated diamond shaped beds with blue stone circles and semi circles marking the intersections of the grass walks. The central section is outlined by a path paved with one-foot square marble tiles. On either side is an elongated herbaceous perennial border. Simple wooden rose poles rise along the outside of the beds, also constructed by Warren Moulton in 1939. The yew hedge provides height and enclosure for the garden as well as a contrasting back drop for the perennial

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 46

borders. At the east end of the garden the corner marble-paved platforms are raised slightly and create a slightly higher vantage point from which to view the garden. At the west end of the garden, the focal point is a 19th century French painted cast iron fountain with herons at the base and a cherub at the top. This area has been raised slightly by a low stone wall. Other ornaments in this garden include two figures of small boys - one with a drum and the other with a fife, a huge earthenware urn, slender urns (amphorae) on metal stands, a c.1910 marble statue of six putti, a pedestal with open globe and a stone basin with grotesque rim. Between the Front Garden and the adjacent Japanese Garden there is a wall fountain with a terracotta tile of a Madonna and child.

A series of thirty-seven plans which were developed for the gardens at the Fuller residence and Union Chapel between 1938 and 1941 are in the collection of the Olmsted National Historic Site in Brookline, Massachusetts. Local mason, Irving Brown, did much of the stonework for the renovation of the garden including the stone wall and entrance on Willow Avenue and the terraces.

59B. Side Garden, 1930. Contributing site.

The so-called "Side Garden" was laid out by Cherry Hill Nurseries of West Newburyport, Massachusetts in 1930 as a formal rose garden. Roughly square in plan, the garden is enclosed on one side by a hedge, on two sides by a cedar board fence with espalier fruit trees and on the fourth side by a wooden screen. A low rock retaining wall is also located on the east elevation. The central focal point of the garden is a stone well capped by a wrought iron arch and a series of grass paths emanate out from the center, outlining a series of eight rose beds. Original plans called for a central pool although it is not known if this was ever executed. In 1935 the well head capped by a wrought iron arch was moved here from the front garden.

The garden includes a number of notable garden ornamental pieces including an ornate marble garden set including a settee and two chairs adorned by birds in plants with winged lions in profile on the arms. There is also a marble statue of Michaelangelo as a boy, sculpting, set on an octagonal base. Inscribed "Michaelangelo Fanciullo", the work is attributed to a sculptor named Zocchie. In the southwest corner of the garden there is an Italian limestone wall fountain with a shell basin topped by an urn supported by dolphins. Other masonry containers are located throughout the garden.

59C. Japanese Garden, c.1930. Contributing site.

Located to the west of the Front Garden, the Japanese Garden or Rockery is an informal, shaded space which incorporates principles of Chinese and Japanese park design. The garden is surrounded by a hedge of arborvitae and the north stone wall incorporating a small waterfall

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 47

trickling into a pool filled with goldfish. The curving concrete path passes over a small arching wooden bridge. Other ornaments include two concrete Japanese lanterns and several millstones.

The early design history of the Japanese Garden remains somewhat unclear. It does not appear on the "Plan of Existing Conditions" prepared by Arthur Shurtleff in 1927. In his report of visit dated April 1938, Leon Zach of the Olmsted Brothers firm notes the existence of the Japanese Garden while stating there is little likelihood of the firm being asked to make suggestions concerning it.

The garden was reportedly designed by Governor Fuller himself and was constructed in 1932 by Clifford Bryer of Newton, New Hampshire. It has been suggested that the effect of the garden, and especially the design of the wooden bridge, is reminiscent of a Monet painting which the Fullers owned, now in the collection of the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston. Clifford Bryer attended the Essex Agricultural College and spent some time in Boston working on the original gardens at Logan Airport. He moved to Newton, New Hampshire in 1929 and became a self-employed carpenter. His nephew reports that he worked on many gardens in the area including Rye, although none are known at this time. He also built several houses in Newton.

59D. Boynton Barn, c.1890. Contributing building.

This large, wood-frame barn building is located at the end of a long gravel driveway lined by tall hedges. The building appears to predate Governor Fuller's acquisition of the property and may date back to the Boynton family's ownership. The entrance to the driveway was originally located directly opposite the driveway to Governor Fuller's house on the east side of Willow Avenue. The 2 1/2-story, clapboarded building is capped by an asphalt roof with a square ventilator with pyramidal roof. Centered on the facade are sliding doors displaying 5 x 3-lights over three vertical panels. A gable wall dormer is centered above the doors and contains three 8/8 windows on the second floor with a hoist pole in the gable above. Fenestration on the side elevations includes elevated 3 x 2-light windows on the first floor and 6/6 windows and glass-and-panel doors above.

59E. Greenhouse No. 1, c.1917. Contributing building.

This single-story greenhouse displays a concrete base. It is connected to the southeast corner of the barn.

The greenhouses played an integral role in the garden and it was here that all the annuals were grown for later placement in the gardens. It would seem reasonable that this greenhouse was constructed shortly after Fuller purchased the land in 1917. It was certainly in place by 1927 when it is shown on Arthur Shurtleff's Plan of Existing Conditions.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 48

59F. Greenhouse No. 2, c.1930. Contributing building.

Set parallel and to the south of the first greenhouse, this building is of comparable size and also displays a concrete base. The second greenhouse was built in the former paddock area sometime between 1927 and 1930.

59G. Garage, c.1930. Contributing building.

Located to the west of the barn and greenhouses is this long, single-story garage building displaying ten garage doors. Like the second greenhouse, this building appears to have been constructed between 1927 and 1930. The layout for the side garden prepared by Cherry Hill Nurseries in 1930 includes the notation "new garage" in this area. Given Mr. Fuller's occupation as a prosperous Boston car dealer, the building was no doubt filled with Packards during this period.

59H. Garden Shop, c.1890. Contributing building.

This small, single-story, clapboarded building now functions as the Garden Shop for Fuller Gardens. It is capped by an asphalt roof and punctuated by 6/6 windows with folding doors on the front. It appears to have been one of the buildings on the Vaux property. To the south of the garden shop a small hosta garden is planted along the stone wall.

60. Union Chapel, Willow Avenue, 1877. Contributing building.

An excellent, though somewhat late, example of the Gothic Revival style, Union Chapel is a small, single-story building displaying a characteristic rusticated wood exterior with angled buttresses marking the corners of the building. The horizontal boards, originally painted brown, are now gray. The building rests on a stone foundation and is capped by a steeply-pitched roof sheathed in wood shingles with a decorative molding ending in a triangular panel defining each of the gable ends. The building consists of a gablefront nave facing the street with a smaller gablefront apse extending to the east. A shallow entrance transept projects to the south of the nave, with a larger transept to the north. The west end is punctuated by a set of three lancet stained glass windows with label molds; a raised circular medallion with trefoil is located above. At the top of the gable is a stepped bell tower with a pointed arch opening on each of the four sides. A concrete path leads to the main entrance on the south side which consists of a set of diagonal beadboard double doors set into a steeply pointed archway. An additional entrance is located at the northeast corner of the

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 49

nave and transept. The east end window consists of a pointed arch stained glass window divided into three sections. The remaining openings consist of individual lancet stained glass windows.

Union Chapel was dedicated on August 5, 1877. The building sits on part of the former Franklin Pierce property; the land was donated by Eliza Philbrick of Rye, who also donated the land on which St. Andrews-by-the-Sea was built at Rye Beach. The total cost of the building was \$3,000 and the funds were raised by public subscription.

On December 13, 1876 Mrs. Mary B. White, a member of the building committee, signed a contract with William Maddox and Elmer Hutchinson, contractors from Lawrence, Massachusetts, Mrs. White's home. The contract called for the building of a chapel "like Mr. Wingate's Episcopal Chapel at Haverhill, Massachusetts...according to the plans and specifications furnished by George A. Moore, Architect". The three eastern windows are by Louis C. Tiffany and were installed in 1926 in memory of Mary Bell White, Elizabeth Stott and Phebe Baker. The windows on the west end and both sides of the main aisle were designed by Charles Connick and installed in 1936 and 1937. They were given in memory of Flora Tufts Fuller by her daughter, Martha Fuller Halsey and son, Alvan Tufts Fuller.

61. Battock-Libby House, 1 Willow Avenue, 1979. Noncontributing building (due to age).

Fronted by a circular driveway, 1 Willow Avenue is a large two-story dwelling constructed of tan brick and capped by an asphalt-shingled hip roof. The quoined center block is three bays wide with a central entrance bay which projects slightly. The recessed entrance is capped by a louvered fan. Windows consist of single-light casements on the first floor with multilight casements on the second floor, capped by decorative arches. A single-story hyphen extends to each side of the central block; that to the north connects to an attached garage.

This house was constructed about 1979 for Martin and Kathleen Battock and was sold to its present owners in 1993. It stands on the site of the Dalton Farm, one of the two original farms in Little Boar's Head. The property later housed an early boarding house, operated in the late 19th century by Michael Dalton. Later known as the Boynton House, the boarding house was later operated by Misses Beatrice and Blanche Boynton, descendants of Michael Dalton. The last of Little Boar's Head boarding houses, it closed in the 1950s.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 50

Atlantic Avenue & Sea Road

62. Tarlton House, 41 Atlantic Avenue, c.1850. Contributing building.

This Greek Revival-style farmhouse is 1 3/4 stories in height and displays a five-bay facade and side gables which are two bays deep. Recessed panel corner pilasters support a two-part frieze and projecting eaves which end in shallow returns. The building is clapboarded and rests on a stone foundation. The typical Greek Revival-style entrance contains a six-panel door flanked by full sidelights with a trabeated surround consisting of recessed panel pilasters supporting a two-part frieze. The predominant window form is a 6/6 sash with molded surround and blinds. The long shed dormer on the front slope of the asphalt-shingled roof is punctuated by four 6/6 windows and an off-ridge brick chimney. A smaller window lights the top of the attic. Offset to the northeast is a single-story connector linking the house and the gablefront barn. The east end of the house is fronted by a small, late 19th century porch with a single turned post supporting the shed roof. Centered on the barn is a set of diagonal board double sliding doors capped by a fourteen-light transom. There are two 6/6 windows in the gable, framed by cornice returns, and a smaller 6/6 window on either side of the main double doors.

The total acreage of the property today is 7.13 acres. Behind the house is a large field. An additional 1.17 acres across Atlantic Avenue was also part of the original property. It was sold to Wildlife Preserves in 1973.

The exact date of construction of this house is not known. Some local residents believe it may predate 1823 when Rev. Jonathan French compiled a list of houses in what is now Little Boar's Head and indicated there was a house on this site owned by Samuel Tarlton. Nathaniel Tarlton purchased four acres of land from John Lamprey, Jr. in 1848 but there is no mention of buildings; stylistic evidence would suggest that the present house was constructed shortly thereafter. An additional four acres of land was added to the property in 1872. After Nathaniel's death in 1908, the property containing about eight acres was sold by his daughter, Mary Fogg, and son, Herbert Tarlton, to Albert Bachelder. Bachelder conveyed the property to his daughter, Josephine B. Wiltbank, in 1916, who sold it to Percy and Lillian Rogers in 1931. Their son continues to own the property today.

63. Batchelder House ("Thimble Farm"), 37 Atlantic Avenue, c.1830. Contributing building.

Transitional in style, the house at 37 Atlantic Avenue combines the five-bay facade popular in the Federal style with the gablefront form and corner pilasters which became prevalent in the slightly

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 51

later Greek Revival style. The clapboarded house rests on a granite foundation and is capped by an asphalt-shingled roof with a tall brick chimney rising from each slope. The center entrance contains a six-panel door flanked by full sidelights. It is capped by a semi-elliptical arched door hood. The predominant window form is a 6/6 sash with simple surround. A two-story wing links the main house to a 1 1/2-story ell set at right angles at the rear.

Like its neighbor to the west, the exact date of construction of this house is not known. Parts of the house may predate 1823 as Rev. French's list of local houses indicates that this building was extant in 1823, however its stylistic detailing would suggest a slightly later date of c.1830. The 1857 map produced by J. Chace shows it as being owned by J. Batchelder. The house was later owned by Thomas I. Batchelder who died in 1887. The property was then sold to Albert Batchelder who conveyed it to James Batchelder. In 1915 when James Batchelder was Postmaster, the Little Boar's Head Post Office was located on the west side of the front porch. The property was purchased by Helen Griffith of Indianapolis in 1938. The size of the property was increased during Mrs. Griffith's ownership with acreage added in 1932 from George Mackay and Mary Abbie Batchelder. Part of the back land to the north was acquired from Arthur and Alice C.G. Hobson in 1943. Jean Gregg Lincoln and John J. Lincoln purchased the property in 1966.

According to an account in the *Exeter News-Letter* in December 1894, Thomas I. Batchelder has purchased from the heirs of John Batchelder the building in Little Boar's Head formerly used as a store and moved it to and connected it with his house to be remodeled into an ell.

63A. Barn, c.1830. Contributing building.

This early 19th century barn is of post and beam construction and presents a 2 1/2-story gablefront to the street. Resting on a rubble foundation, the facade is clapboarded while the remaining elevations are sheathed in wood shingles. The gablefront has sliding diagonal board doors. There are two 6/6 windows above and an arched louvered opening at the top of the gable, under projecting eaves. A vertical board door is located at each end of the gablefront. The shed addition to the east is punctuated by an overhead garage door on its front. A single-story shed spans the rear elevation. There is an exterior brick chimney at the northwest corner of the building and a number of paired 6/6 windows were added when the barn was converted to residential use. The barn was initially modernized by Helen Griffith, who owned the property from 1938 until 1966.

63B. Shed, 19th century. Contributing building.

Located in the field behind the house is a small, wood-shingled shed capped by a gable roof.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 52

The property includes approximately 21 acres of land, of which almost 19.5 acres is characterized as farmland and is in current use. The large field behind the house was once traversed by the electric railway. The northern edge of the property includes frontage on Cedar Brook. Across the road from the house and barn is a 1.13 acre parcel which was once an orchard.

64. Chinese Umbrella Tea House, 33 Atlantic Avenue, c.1915. Contributing building.

This early 20th century bungalow was used for many years as a tea house. The 1 1/2-story wood-shingled building is oriented with its gablefront facing east. The steeply-pitched gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles and displays exposed rafters. A hip roof slope extends from the front gable to shelter what was formerly an open porch, now enclosed by modern sliding doors. Inside the entrance porch the original multi-glass door with 4/4 window is visible. Fenestration includes paired 6/6 window and individual 6/6 windows, many of which are flanked by wooden panel shutters with jigsaw details. A single-story ell connects the original section with a c.1970 shed-roofed addition at the rear.

Formerly located near the intersection of Sea Road and Ocean Boulevard, opposite the fish houses, this bungalow was used beginning in the 1920s as a tea room by Mrs. Mary I.B. Southworth, who offered tea, gifts, lunches and dinners. Mrs. Southworth initially operated the tearoom out of the house at 9 Atlantic Avenue (#76). She later moved this bungalow from behind Batchelder's Hotel to a site "under the hill". The building was finally moved to its present site in the 1940s by the Griffiths, although they did not actually live in the building. The southeast corner of the this property is the location of the Trolley Line (1900-1926) "Wye" where the line from Rye converged with the line leading to the Depot and the line going to Hampton.

64A. Garage, c.1970. Noncontributing building (due to age).

A paved driveway extends to the east of the house, terminating at this single-car garage constructed of T111 siding with a simple overhead door on its gablefront.

65. Batchelder House, 31 Atlantic Avenue, c.1850 (& earlier). Contributing building.

The oldest part of this house is the rear wing which was moved to its present location around 1850, at which time the newer front section was apparently built. As visible today, the main house is a 2 1/2-story dwelling which presents an entryless, four-bay gablefront to the street. Characteristic of the Greek Revival style, the clapboarded house is outlined by simple cornerboards with a plain

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetLittle Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New HampshireSection number 7 Page 53

frieze. Two brick, corbel cap chimneys rise just off the ridge of the slate roof. The predominant window form is a 6/6 sash with lipped lintel and blinds. Spanning the east side of the building is a single-story porch, now enclosed by screens, which displays a Gothic Revival-inspired cut-out porch post. The rear of the porch has been permanently enclosed. Offset to the northeast is a two-story wing with a single-story connector at the rear linking the wing to the gablefront barn to the northeast. The gablefront is clapboarded with wood shingled side elevations and flush eaves. The center sliding double doors are filled with diagonal boards and are capped by a sixteen-light transom. There are vertical board double doors to the side, 9/6 windows in the attic and 2 x 2-light windows on the side elevation.

According to Rev. French's list, this house (or more accurately part of it) was present in 1823; the 1857 map lists the owner as Jas. Batchelder. It was later the homestead of Ambrose Batchelder, half brother to Albert Batchelder, the proprietor of Batchelder's Hotel. After Ambrose's death in 1920, the property was inherited by his nephew, James L. Batchelder, who died in 1926. James' widow, Viola, later married Maurice Hooper and moved to California, selling this property to George and Suzanne Mackay in 1930. Members of the family continue to own it today.

According to Robert Southworth the northern end of this house was originally located across Atlantic Avenue and west of its present location. It was apparently moved about 1850 when Atlantic Avenue was straightened out. The south end of the house, facing the street, is a later addition. It was reserved for many years by Mary Frye Frost, who lived here in the winter and in the "Frost Cottage" on Ocean Boulevard during the warmer months.

Harriet Beecher Stowe was a summer resident here and it is said that she wrote part of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* in the north end of the house.

65A. Garage, c.1930. Contributing building.

To the west of the house, setback from the road, is a small garage sheathed in novelty siding with double doors on the gablefront.

66. Fowler House, "Owlcrest Cottage", 29 Atlantic Avenue, 1937. Contributing building.

An excellent example of 20th century Colonial Revival period architecture, the Fowler House is a clapboarded 2 1/2-story, 5 x 4-bay dwelling oriented with its gable end to the street, displaying close eaves with shallow returns. The house rests on a brick foundation and is capped by a slate roof with a large, offcenter brick chimney. Projecting from the center of the west elevation is a

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetLittle Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New HampshireSection number 7 Page 54

pedimented, closed entrance porch capped by a copper, gable roof. Fluted pilasters support the frieze. The predominant window is a 6/6 sash; a series of three individual gable dormers rise from both roof slopes. The attic is lit by a set of three 2 x 3-light casement windows with a small 2 x 2-light window to each side. The east side of the house is partially spanned by a screened porch with shed roof.

This house was constructed for William P. Fowler (1900-1993) in 1937. It is located on the site of "Woodbine Cottage", one of the four Red Cottages constructed for Charles Coffin in 1869 and bought by the elder William P. Fowler in 1891. The property is still owned by the Fowler family today.

66A. Barn, c.1870. Contributing building.

To the rear of the house is this 2 1/2-story barn displaying a broad gablefront and a clipped gable roof. The late 19th century barn predates the construction of the current house and appears to be contemporary with the construction of the four cottages on the property in 1869. The building is sheathed in wood clapboards with decorative shingles above the second-story facade windows. There are three individual overhead garage doors (a 20th century alteration) on the first floor, sheltered by a shallow shed roof. The second floor is punctuated by a central set of double loft doors filled with diagonal boards. There are several 6/6 windows. A long, gable-roofed ventilator with three openings rises from the ridge. The east elevation of the barn is four bays deep and includes a second large door opening.

67. Seaside Cottage, 27 Atlantic Avenue, 1869. Contributing building.

This two-story, flat-roofed cottage is one of a series of four such cottages constructed on this knoll in 1869 (only two are extant). The wood-shingled dwelling displays projecting eaves embellished by bold, curvilinear, jigsaw brackets. Its concrete block foundation is indicative of its relocation to the present site in 1937. A single-story porch, four-bays wide, spans the facade. It is supported by square posts and the east half is enclosed by screens. Centered above the entrance is a three-sided oriel window. To the east of the original building there is a modern flat-roofed addition, just a single-bay wide, of slightly lesser height and lacking the brackets. The predominant window is a 2/2 sash, capped by a bold entablature lintel.

This was one of the four cottages constructed for Charles Coffin of Newburyport, Massachusetts in 1869. The "Red Cottages", as they were known, were bought by William Fowler in 1891 and became part of a cottage/boarding house complex called "Terrace Hall". This particular cottage,

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 55

known as "Seaside Cottage" was moved to its present site in 1937 to make room for the Fowler House at 29 Atlantic Avenue. Formerly on this site was "Lincoln Cottage", which burned in 1891. The property is presently owned by William Fowler's daughter, Susan Boies.

67A. Garage, c.1900. Contributing building.

To the west of the house the asphalt driveway with stone retaining wall leads to a gable-roofed, wood-shingled garage set with its broad side to the street later altered by the addition of three individual overhead doors.

68. Fern Cottage, 25 Atlantic Avenue, 1869. Contributing building.

The only one of the four "Red Cottages" which is still in its original location, Fern Cottage is a two-story, clapboarded building capped by a flat roof with projecting eaves decorated by curvilinear jigsaw brackets. The building is oriented with its broad elevation, five-bays wide, to the street. Centered on the facade is a two-story, three-sided projection, fronted by a single-story modern screened entrance porch supported by plain posts. Windows include 2/1 sash and a modern picture window.

Along with the three other "Red Cottages", this building was constructed for Charles Coffin of Newburyport, Massachusetts in 1869. The cottages were sold to William Fowler and Clara Fowler by Frances Coffin in 1891 after a fire. It was conveyed to Philip Fowler in 1937 and remained in the Fowler family until 1984.

68A. Garage, c.1930. Contributing building.

Located behind the main house is this garage constructed of novelty siding with two-sets of double-doors on the facade containing 4 x 2-lights over panels.

68B. Shed, c.1930. Contributing building.

Located in the back yard, this small gablefront shed, like the garage, is sheathed in novelty siding.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 56

69. Ambrose Batchelder House, 23 Atlantic Avenue, 1896. Contributing building.

The house at 23 Atlantic Avenue is a 2 1/2-story dwelling, square in plan and capped by a steeply-pitched hip roof with projecting eaves adorned by brackets. The three-bay facade is fronted by a single-story porch with c.1960 wrought iron supports. The center entrance contains a modern six-panel door and is flanked by two modern picture windows. Upstairs there are two original 8/8 windows with a pair of small square windows at the center. A hip dormer is centered on each roof slope and contains modern casement windows. A two-story, box-like addition projects from a portion of the west elevation, possibly incorporating an earlier porch. Behind the two-story wing at the rear is a single-story, wood-shingled summer house.

According to the June 19, 1896 issue of the *Exeter News-Letter*, Ambrose Batchelder was building a house at Little Boar's Head from plans by Perkins and Bancroft of Haverhill, Massachusetts. Architect Bancroft was a nephew of Ambrose Batchelder and Albert Batchelder - his mother was their sister - Emily Batchelder Bancroft. The following summer the paper noted that "the handsome new cottage just completed and owned by Ambrose Batchelder has been leased for the season by the Elliotts from St. Louis" (June 25, 1897). Ambrose Batchelder was the half-brother of Albert Batchelder, proprietor of Batchelder's Hotel. After his death in 1920, this house was conveyed to his niece, Mary I.B. Southworth, who sold it in 1936. It was then owned until 1956 by Mrs. Rebecca Burke, who was related to Col. Stott. During much of this period the house was occupied by Sergei Daniloff, a general in the Tsar's army, who escaped from Russia following the Revolution. The house is presently owned by the Burnell family who acquired the property in 1979.

70. John Batchelder House, 21 Atlantic Avenue, 1877. Contributing building.

An excellent example of Stick Style architecture, the John Batchelder House is a two-story, clapboarded dwelling which is capped by a slate, hip roof and rendered asymmetrical by a prominent 2 1/2-story, three-sided front gable to the west, sheathed in vertical boards. At the top of the gable is a simple decorative truss, which is echoed by an adjacent dormer opening. The gable is sheathed in vertical sheathing with raised battens. The cornice returns are supported by large paired brackets which meet in an arch at the top of each of the bay window's angled sides. On the remainder of the building, the projecting eaves are supported by large brackets mounted on a frieze also decorated by raised battens with a foliate molding above the second story windows. Fronting the facade adjacent to the bay window and extending along the east side is a single-story porch supported by chamfered posts with the same raised batten frieze. The offcenter entrance

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 57

contains a pair of double doors with upper glass panes and lower raised panels. Adjacent to the entrance is a pair of 1/1 window with a corresponding window aligned above. The remaining windows consist primarily of individual 1/1 sash. All of the windows display chamfered surrounds and many have footed sills. On the facade and west sides, there is a decorative panel between the first and second story windows consisting of a series of vertical lines, alternating in two sizes. The house is fronted by a c.1960 concrete block wall.

This house was constructed in 1877 for John Batchelder, a half-brother of Albert Batchelder, proprietor of Batchelder's Hotel. Robert Southworth has a receipt from architect C. W. Damon of Haverhill, who received \$50 for the plans. John Batchelder died in 1894 and the house passed to various family members, including Josephine Wilbank and her sister, Mary Southworth. Mary Southworth sold the property to Gladys Chaddock in 1951, who sold it to Mary Hills Clark in 1954. Later Owners included John and Hazel Haug (1960-1965) and John Ducey (1965-1968). Joseph and Arlene Teborek purchased the house in 1968 and it is still owned by Arlene Teborek Mowry today.

71. Old John Batchelder House, 19 Atlantic Avenue, c.1840. Contributing building.

This is the house in which John Batchelder resided prior to the construction of the house next door (#70). Constructed in the early 19th century, the 2 1/2-story, side-gabled dwelling displays a 5 x 2-bay massing. The building is clapboarded and rests on a granite foundation. It is capped by an asphalt-shingled roof with eaves that project slightly and end in returns on the gable end. There is a two-part frieze visible on the lateral eaves, supported by simple cornerboards. Centered on the facade is a four-panel door with partial sidelights, a paneled recess and pilasters. The slightly later, flat door hood over the entrance is supported by brackets fronted by Ionic capitals. Windows consist of 6/6 sash with molded surrounds and blinds. Emerging from the center of the front roof slope is a simple gable dormer of recent construction. Two brick chimneys rise from the roof ridge. On either end of the house is a single-story sunporch capped by a low shed roof. Visible on the west side is a single surviving fluted Doric column. Extending behind the main house is a two-story ell, constructed about 1900 and also lit by 6/6 windows. A modern deck fronts the east side.

This is one of five houses in Little Boar's Head which is documented by Rev. Jonathan French as being extant in 1823. The earliest known owner of the house was "Old" John Batchelder, a trader. J.Batchelder is shown as the owner on the 1857 map. After John Batchelder's death in 1894, the house passed to his children. Albert Batchelder purchased the house in 1902. At the turn-of-the-century, the house was used as an annex to accommodate overflow from Batchelder's Hotel next door. The rear ell was apparently added in the early 20th century. In 1922 Albert Batchelder

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 58

conveyed "a certain cottage known as my brother's old house" to his daughter, Josephine Wiltbank. In 1942 Josephine B. Wiltbank and Mary I.B. Southworth conveyed the property to Robert Southworth, who continues to live here today with his wife, Katherine. The house was at one time rented to President Garfield, and much later to Ogden and Frances Nash.

71A. Barn, c.1840. Contributing building.

To the west of the ell a single-story, connector links the house and the offset gablefront attached barn. The barn has been altered by the addition of two modern overhead doors. Above are a 2 x 2 and 3 x 2 window. The barn is of post and beam construction. The north end was used as a stable for John Batchelder's horses. In the late 1800s it served as a wood working shop for Batchelder's hotel. The south end at one time had a dance floor and was converted to a two-car garage after the hotel was torn down in 1929.

71B. Barn/Garage, c.1890. Contributing building.

To the rear of the house is a clapboarded building capped by a jerkinhead roof with two doors on its facade.

71C. Hen house, c.1905. Contributing building.

This small gablefront building is constructed of vertical boards. Constructed about 1905, it originally sat behind Mary I.B. Southworth's old house and was moved to its present site in the 1930s. Josephine Wilbank used to keep hens in it. In the early 1900s the hen house was the setting for a play "Alice in Wonderland".

According to the owner, Robert Southworth, the foundations of additional old houses and barns are found in the woods.

72. Cahill House, 17 Atlantic Avenue, c.1960. Noncontributing building (due to age).

A good example of late 20th century Colonial Revival architecture, 17 Atlantic Avenue is a two-story dwelling which is sheathed in vinyl siding with quoined corners. It is capped by an asphalt-shingled hip roof with a large painted brick center chimney. Centered on the three-bay facade is a six-panel door flanked by pilasters which support a broken pediment embellished by dentils with an inset semi-elliptical louvered fan. To each side of the entrance is a 15/15 window capped by entablature lintels. The second-story windows consist of 8/12 sash and extend to the eaves without

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 59

lintels. Spanning the east side of the house is a sunporch with modern sliding glass doors. An enclosed breezeway connects the main house with a gablefront garage to the west. The two arched openings contain overhead garage doors. There is a 6/6 window in the attic and a square ventilator centered on the asphalt roof, capped by a flared pyramidal roof.

This house was constructed for "Doc" Cahill about 1960 on land which he purchased from Ruth and Ralph George. Bertha Cahill continued to own the property until 1986.

The granite post formerly marked the driveway entrance to Bachelder's Hotel which stood on the lot until it was torn down in 1929.

73. George House, 15 Atlantic Avenue, 1951. Noncontributing building (due to age).

The George House is a single-story, ranch-style dwelling which is sheathed in wood shingles and capped by a low, gable roof with overhanging eaves and a brick chimney. The roof line is cutout above the entrance and replaced with a wooden grid shade. A low stone wall and patio front the entrance. The area of glass is maximized by a band of vertical single pane windows with hinged windows below. A smaller, single-story wing extends to the west of the main section.

Part of the former Bachelder's Hotel property and the site of the hotel tennis court, this land was sold by Mary Southworth to Ralph and Ruth George in 1951, who built the present ranch style residence shortly thereafter. The property remained in the George family until 1981 when it was sold to Kenneth R. Reeves II. Mary Reeves continues to own the property today.

74. Bachelder Cottage, 11 Atlantic Avenue, c.1870. Contributing building.

Known as the Bachelder Cottage, 11 Atlantic Avenue is a well-preserved, eclectic 19th century dwelling combining elements of the Second Empire and Stick Styles of architecture. The clapboarded dwelling consists of a single-story dwelling at the rear capped by a mansard roof with straight sides, fronted by a large two-story box-like building with a flat roof and surrounded by a single-story porch. The five-bay porch is supported by chambered posts which rest on pedestals and are capped by chamfered capitols. Wooden arches span between the columns. Measuring two bays wide, the upper level is outlined by pilasters which are spanned by arched members with lower diamond grid panels between the windows. The remaining windows consist primarily of 2/2 sash with molded surrounds; additional openings include a large picture window and oriel window.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 60

Punctuating the mansard roof are a series of pedimented dormers. The main entrance is located on the east side of the building. Behind the mansard-roofed building is a single-story wing.

This house is illustrated in a 1895 article appearing in the *Granite Monthly* and is labeled as "Bachelder Cottage". It was apparently used to house overflow guests from Bachelder's Hotel which stood next door. The house was rented for many years by Dr. Bennett Hubbard Nash, Professor of Classic Languages at Harvard University. The property remained in the Bachelder family until 1951 when Mary Southworth sold it to E.C. and Gladys Chaddock. The present owners acquired the property in 1983.

75. Mary I. Southworth House, 9A Atlantic Avenue, 1901-2. Contributing building.

An excellent example of Colonial Revival architecture, the Southworth House is setback from the north side of Atlantic Avenue by a long, wooded driveway. The 2 1/2-story dwelling is sheathed in vinyl siding and capped by an asphalt-shingled gambrel roof with two painted brick chimneys rising from the ridge. Recessed panel cornerboards outline the building and rise to a modillioned cornice. Centered on the three-bay facade the main entrance consists of a wide glass-and-panel door flanked by partial sidelights and a semi-elliptical fanlight. The entrance is sheltered by a single-story, flat-roofed porch supported by two pairs of fluted columns, echoed by recessed panel pilasters against the house. Above the entrance is a full length doublehung window with diamond sidelights and flanked by two fluted columns resting on pedestals and capped by balls. The remaining facade windows consist of wide 12/1 windows on the first floor and 10/1 above, all capped by entablature lintels. Two of the steeply-pitched pediment dormers contain 8/8 windows with a larger window in the center. Spanning one end of the building is single-story, sun porch supported by Roman Doric columns with an open porch supported by two pairs of similar columns on the other side. The remaining windows on the building include a mix of 12/1 and 8/1 sash with an oval window lighting the attic and sliding glass doors on the rear elevation, facing the pool.

A single-story, two-part addition links the main house with a 1 1/2-story, three-car garage of recent construction which is also capped by a gambrel roof. There are three arched openings on the facade and pediment dormers above.

According to the December 27, 1901 issue of the *Exeter News-Letter*, Miss Mary Bachelder was having a cottage built at Little Boar's Head on a charming site well back from, but in view of the sea. John E. Berry was the builder and the foundations were laid by Irving Brown. The house was reported as being near completion in March of 1902. According to Robert Southworth, this house was constructed by Albert Bachelder for his daughter, Mary, although according to her son,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 61

Robert, Mrs. Southworth never actually lived in the building. In 1903 the *Exeter News-Letter* reported that the house was being rented for the summer by George Frazer of New York. Mary Southworth sold the property to George Bushway in 1946, who continued to own it until 1958. According to Robert. Southworth, the house sustained some damage due to a fire in the 1960s. The present owners purchased the house in 1974.

75A. Pool House, c.1980. Noncontributing building (due to age).

This small, single-story building rests on a concrete foundation and is sheathed in vinyl siding. Fenestration includes sliding glass doors and casement windows.

75B. Garage, c.1950. Noncontributing building (due to age).

The earlier of the two garage buildings, this building is sheathed in horizontal boards and capped by a low gable, asphalt roof. The broad side facing the driveway is punctuated by two overhead garage doors and a wooden door displaying three horizontal glass panes over three horizontal panels.

75C. Shed, c.1980. Noncontributing building (due to age).

Adjacent to the garage is a small board-and-batten shed capped by a gable roof with arched double doors on the front.

75D. Tennis Court, c.1980. Noncontributing structure (due to age).

75E. Pool, c.1980. Noncontributing structure (due to age).

This inground pool is located to the west of the poolhouse.

76. Shattuck-Parsons-Nash House, 9 Atlantic Avenue, c.1870. Contributing building.

Relatively modest in size and detailing, 9 Atlantic Avenue is a 1 1/2-story dwelling, sheathed in vinyl siding and capped by a gambrel roof. It is set with its broad three-bay facade to the street, fronted by a modern deck. Historic photographs indicate that single-story porches originally wrapped around the house. The center entrance contains a wood paneled door which is capped by a four-light transom. There is a modern tripart picture window to each side. Rising from the front slope of the roof is a long shed dormer containing three 6/6 windows. The east end of the house is

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 62

spanned by a single-story porch supported by chamfered posts; the rear section is enclosed. A pair of 4/4 windows punctuate each level of the east elevation. At the rear is a later two-story ell aligned with the west elevation.

The land on which this house stands was originally part of the Dalton Farm and was sold by Michael Dalton to Joseph Shattuck of Lawrence, Massachusetts in 1866. Little is known about Shattuck although he was one of the trustees of the Union Chapel Fund in 1877. It is likely that Shattuck built the present house sometime after buying the land in 1866. A burst of building activity may have accompanied the construction of Bachelder's Hotel next door in 1869. At any rate, the deed indicates that when Shattuck sold the property to James and Mary Parsons of Philadelphia in 1876, it included both land and buildings. J. Parsons is shown as the owner on the 1892 map. The house was leased to Mr. William Wood, treasurer of Washington Mills of Lawrence, Mass. in 1894. In 1903 the local newspaper reported that Lewis Parsons and sister returned to their cottage, after being away several seasons. The house was sold by the Lewis Parsons family to Albert Bachelder in 1920. Bachelder used the dwelling to house overflow from the hotel, as a summer rental and to house members of the family. Mrs. Mary I.B. Southworth operated a tea room here briefly. In 1946 Mary Southworth sold the property to John and Rachel County, who sold it to Horace Stevens in 1954. Mr. Stevens sold the property to poet Ogden Nash and his wife, Frances, in 1962. Summering at Little Boar's Head beginning in the 1930s, Nash made New Hampshire his official residence from 1963 until his death in 1971. It is now occupied by his heirs.

After it stopped being used for its original use, the former Little Boar's Head post office was moved to the field behind this house for a number of years before it was ultimately moved to High Street in Hampton where it is used as a residence.

76A. Garage, c.1920. Contributing building.

To east of the driveway is a 1 1/2-story, clapboarded, side-gabled garage. There are two overhead garage doors on the broad front, flanking a central doorway. A wood-shingled shed dormer rises from the front roof slope.

77. Otis Brown House, 7 Atlantic Avenue, c.1870. Contributing building.

This 19th century vernacular gablefront dwelling consists of a 2 1/2-story house with a rear wing of slightly lesser height. The building is sheathed in vinyl siding and is capped by an asphalt-shingled roof displaying projecting eaves which end in returns and are decorated by paired brackets

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetLittle Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New HampshireSection number 7 Page 63

and a dentil-like molding. A single-story porch spans the three-bay facade and portions of the lesser elevations with an exterior brick chimney breaking through the east porch roof. Fronted by a fieldstone patio, it is supported by plain posts with stick balusters and a dentil-like molding. Windows primarily contain 6/6 replacement sash and are capped by entablature lintels. The sidehall entrance contains a four-panel door with the two upper panels glazed. Adjacent to the entrance is a modern multi-light picture window.

This building postdates 1857 as it is not shown on the J.Chace map. Deeds indicate that in 1865 Michael Dalton sold the land on which the house sits to John Noyes of Chester, with a second smaller parcel added in 1869. The house appears to have been built by 1873 when Noyes sold the land with buildings to Edwin and Otis Brown. The 1892 map lists the owner as Otis Brown, Little Boar's Head's first postmaster who had the post office in what is now 8 Atlantic Avenue during his terms of office (see #80). Brown served as a town selectman for twenty-five years from 1889 until 1913. After Brown's death in 1924, the property was inherited by his daughter, Bertha Appleton. Albert and Madeleine Lamie purchased the property in 1928 and it was purchased by Sean and Ellen Berry in 1982. The present owners acquired the property in 1991.

78. "Stoneleigh", 5 Atlantic Avenue, 1890. Contributing building.

Displaying an asymmetrical facade with irregular, steeply pitched roof line and multi-level eaves, Stoneleigh is an example of the Shingle Style. The aesthetic effect was originally heightened by a dark, shingled exterior and contrasting stonework. The building is presently sheathed in aluminum siding with asphalt shingles covering the roof. It appears that the brickwork adjacent to the front entrance replaces rubble stone, similar to that which is visible on the west elevation. At the core of the building is a 2 1/2-story, side-gabled form, fronted by a steeply pitched gable in profile with the roof overhang sheltering a single-story porch. An additional porch under the gable dormer on the west end of the facade has been enclosed. The main, offcenter entrance is recessed adjacent to the three-sided brick projection. The overhang above the multi-glass double-doored entrance is adorned by brackets. The second floor of the facade also displays a small dormer with an angled roof and large gable with pent roof, the overhang supported by jigsaw brackets. Fenestration includes strips of two and three windows with 9/1 sash as well as diamond-paned windows. Both the side gables display pent ends supported by small brackets. The west gable rests on a three-sided base which is sheathed in wood shingles. A rectangular brick chimney with recessed panels rises from the ridge with a similar chimney rising from the rear slope.

This property was one of three cottages in Little Boar's Head owned by the Bell-White Family in the late 19th century and one of two rented out to a variety of tenants. The property was conveyed

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 64

by John W. Bell to Mary B. White and Elizabeth White (later Clemons). An entry in the Bell Cottage Log in 1890 notes that the "new house (is) getting on finely" and that the other two houses are being put in order, an apparent construction to the construction of Stoneleigh, which was preceded by the construction of Bell Cottage and Cliff Cottage. A June 28, 1890 entry notes that the new house is all ready for occupancy and on July 2, J.W. Merrill and family of Exeter took possession of the new house. Stoneleigh was rented out to many families over the years including Norman Williams of Chicago for several summers in the early 1890s, Joseph Merrill of Exeter, again, in the late 1890s and Josiah Hill of Boston in 1905. After Mary White's death, the property was sold in 1949 to John McKeon who continued to own the property until 1960. After a succession of owners, the present owners acquired the property in 1990.

78A. Barn/Garage, 1890. Contributing building.

Behind the main house is a 1 1/2-story building resting on a stone foundation and sheathed in wood shingles with decorative wood shingles in the side gables. The original facade openings have been replaced by three individual overhead garage doors. Centered on the elevation is a gable wall dormer with loft opening. A square ventilator with pyramid roof is centered on the asphalt roof.

79. "Bell Cottage", 4 Atlantic Avenue, 1862/1893, alt. 1985. Contributing building.

The first building to be built at Little Boar's Head solely as a summer residence, the Bell Cottage has been greatly expanded since its initial construction in 1862, including large additions at the rear and an attached garage at the west end, both dating to the late 1980s. The large 2 1/2-story dwelling is sheathed primarily in clapboards with an asphalt-shingled roof. The areas of the house visible in early 20th century photographs include the east gambrel front with three peaked wall dormers rising from the adjacent gambrel-roofed section set at right angles, facing Atlantic Avenue. There is a recessed porch on the east end of the elevation, supported by paired Roman Doric columns. A single-story porch originally fronted the remainder of the north elevation but is no longer extant. Constructed c.1985, a two-story portico is centered on the north elevation with the pediment supported by two pairs of two-story smooth columns. The entrance is capped by a semi-elliptical louvered fan which also was added in 1985. The attached garage on the west end echoes the gambrel front on the other end of the elevation. Windows on the two main elevations consist of a mix of 8/8 and 6/6 sash.

Facing the ocean, the north end of the east elevation displays a two-story rounded projection capped by a conical roof, adjacent to the aforementioned recessed porch. This section is sheathed in decorative wood shingles with 8/8 sash replacing the earlier diamond paned windows. The

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 65

c.1985 addition to the south continues the line of the gambrel roof and displays a curved first floor porch with shed dormers above. The rear elevation displays a pair gables with half-round windows and a band of 1/1 windows on the second floor below. The section to the west features a plain clapboarded wall setback from the adjacent wall, without visible roof detailing and punctuated by 1/1 windows.

In 1845 the Hon. James Bell of Exeter purchased the land on which this house stands from Michael Dalton, a high bluff overlooking the ocean with the intent of building a summer residence. After James Bell's death, it was his daughter, Mary Bell (later White) who, in 1862, constructed the "Bell Cottage". The original house, measuring approximately 30 ft. x 24 ft. was constructed using lumber from a wrecked vessel at a cost of approximately \$600. Mary's uncle, Dr. Luther Bell based the initial design on a suburban cottage in Roxbury, Massachusetts. In 1893 Warren B. Moulton was selected to build a large dining room addition to the house, according to plans by architect Robert Coit of Boston (who also later designed the Alvan Fuller Summer House). In 1908 the Bell Log tells of additional alterations, tearing down the partition between the Ping Pong Room and the main hall, also according to Coit's plans. Electricity was added in 1909 and two new rooms were made in the third story.

The property was sold by Charles Bell (son of James) and Elizabeth Bell to Mary Bell White in 1909. After Mrs. White's death, the property was sold to Alvan Fuller in 1949. Governor Fuller's son, Peter, sold the property to Thomas Christo in 1985 who was responsible for extensive alterations including the addition of a two-car garage and selling off the southerly lot which fronted on Ocean Boulevard. W. Turner and Susan Porter purchased the property from the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) in 1993. The present owners acquired the property in 1998.

80. Rockwell House, 8 Atlantic Avenue, 1991. Noncontributing building (due to age).

The house at 8 Atlantic Avenue is a simple, two-story residence capped by a flat roof with projecting eaves supported at the ends of each elevation by simple brackets, reminiscent of a vernacular Italianate-style influence. The foundation and three front sides date from the late 19th century; the house was redesigned and fully reconstructed in 1991. The clapboarded building is L-shaped in plan. The elevation closest to the street displays an offcenter entrance porch consisting of a pedimented door hood supported by Roman Doric columns. A secondary offcenter entrance on the east elevation contains a glass-and-panel door capped by a hip hood on brackets. An additional entrance porch occupies the junction of the house and ell and is sheltered by a hip roof supported by attenuated posts on pedestals with curvilinear jigsaw brackets at the top. The four-

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetLittle Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New HampshireSection number 7 Page 66

panel door has two upper glass panes and two lower raised panels. Windows consist primarily of 1/1 sash which on the first floor are capped by simplified entablature lintels. Spanning the rear elevation is a screened porch supported by plain posts.

A building does not appear on this site at the time of the 1892 map although was probably built shortly thereafter by Otis Brown to house the post office. Otis Brown, who lived across the street at 7 Atlantic Avenue, was the first postmaster of Little Boar's Head. His first term of office was from 1886 to 1889. Albert Bachelder held the position of postmaster from 1889 until 1892 and in 1893 Otis Brown regained the office. It would appear that the original 8 Atlantic Avenue was probably built at this time, serving as the post office for the remainder of Brown's last term, which ended in 1898. In 1894 the *Exeter News-Letter* reported that Otis Brown, postmaster, was building an addition to his store to accommodate the post office in the summer months. In 1903 Otis Brown closed the store which he had operated for fifteen years and remodeled the building into a cottage, leaving the area without a store. In 1949 Richard Kent of Exeter purchased the houses at 8 Atlantic Avenue and 7 Atlantic Avenue (#77) from the estate of Bertha Appleton. A family descendant, Jane Kent Rockwell, continues to own the property today and in 1991 substantially reconstructed the previous dwelling into the house which is visible today. Renovations uncovered various information regarding the original structure. The second story was made up of two separate, shed-like structures with pyramid shaped roofs that were put together with a gable roof over them. The interior of the entire building was covered with fir match board and bead sheathing. During the 1991 renovations the signature and date "April 28, 1898 - J.A. Batchelder" on the board wall.

80A. Garage, c.1950. Noncontributing building (due to age).

To the east of the house is a gablefront garage sheathed in wide siding with a denticulated cornice. There are two individual overhead garage doors on the gablefront.

80B. Garden House, 1910/moved in 1989. Contributing building.

Located down the hill is a single-story pump house, rectangular in plan and capped by a red tile, hipped roof with an overhang supported by notched brackets. The room containing the pump machinery is aligned on the eastern edge of the building footprint, surrounded on the remaining three elevations by an arcade of tapered wooden columns which are without capitols and rest on simple bases. The tops of the columns are indented and support semi circular arches with keystones. Vertical flushboard fills the area between the arches. The pump room is covered in stucco and there are two arched windows with 6/6 sash facing the ocean. On either side of the stuccoed wall, the remaining area is filled with a semicircular latticed arch.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 67

As documented in the Bell Cottage log, this small outbuilding was constructed in 1910 as a garden house on the Bell Cottage property. The building was referred to as a tea house in the town tax records in the 1920s and 1930s. In 1949, in the will of Elizabeth White Clemons, it is still referred to as a garden house. In 1989 Jane Kent Rockwell purchased the building and had it moved to the bottom of the hill on her property.

81. Collins House, 14 Atlantic Avenue, c.1950. Noncontributing building (due to age).

Set below Atlantic Avenue, this mid 20th century house is sheathed in a combination of wide siding and wood shingles. It is capped by an asphalt-shingled hip roof and rests on a concrete block foundation with an exterior stone chimney. It appears to be a single-story building from Atlantic Avenue; an additional stone-walled lower level is visible from Sea Road. A fieldstone patio marks the entrance. Fenestration includes bands of casement windows facing the ocean and glass block openings facing Atlantic Avenue. A large deck supported by stone piers spans the rear elevation, facing the ocean.

This house was constructed by John Collins on land which he purchased from Mary Southworth in 1945. In 1980 Kathryn Collins sold the property to Alfred McKee who resold to William Foley six years later. The present owner acquired the property in 1987.

82. Albert Bachelder House "Gray Rock", 16 Atlantic Avenue, 1893. Contributing building.

A good example of the Shingle Style, "Gray Rock" is a 2 1/2-story, gambrel-roofed dwelling which is sheathed in wood shingles above a mortared rubble first floor. The slate roof, which descends to the first floor, is sheathed in a combination of regular slates on the upper slopes with hexagonal slates below. Centered on the facade is a steeply-pitched gable punctuated by a Palladian window decorated by dentils and fluted pilasters. Above the wide molding is a 1/1 sash. A shed dormer (original to the building) flanks each side of the gable and contains a 2/1 window. Projecting from the center of the facade is a single-story enclosed (formerly open) porch consisting of a flat roof supported by clusters of three Roman Doric columns at each corner; the balustrade which originally capped the porch has been removed. Sheltered by the porch is a glass-and-panel door with a window to each side. Outside the porch and on either side, there is a single 3/1 window with a stone lintel. The corners of the overhanging roof are supported by pairs of Roman Doric columns. Extending to the west of the main house is an addition of recent construction; a single-story as seen from Atlantic Avenue but with an additional story below, punctuated by sliding doors

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 68

facing the ocean. A cross-gambrel dominates the rear elevation. The lot drops sharply from Atlantic Avenue.

The April 13, 1893 edition of the *Exeter News-Letter* reported that Albert Bachelder was in the process of building a house of stone and wood at Little Boar's Head, opposite his large boarding house. The plans were drawn by Perkins and Bancroft, architects of Haverhill, Massachusetts (Bancroft was his nephew). According to a subsequent mention in the *Exeter News-Letter*, the new house of Albert Bachelder was being pushed forward to completion in July 1893. The elaborate interior woodwork was the work of Rev. Nathaniel T. Ridlon, minister of the Little River Church. The property remained in the Bachelder family until 1954 when Mary I.B. Southworth sold the property to Samuel and William Abbott. Members of the Abbott family continued to own the property until 1998.

83. Adams House ("Samphire"), 18 Atlantic Avenue, c.1909. Contributing building.

This Colonial Revival dwelling is set below the level of Atlantic Avenue with a large backyard and circular driveway fronting Sea Road. The 2 1/2-story, side-gabled dwelling rests on a brick foundation and is sheathed in wide clapboard siding. Two exterior brick chimneys rise from the ends of the building. The building ends display close eaves with shingled edges; the lateral eaves display a slight overhang. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Brick steps lead downhill from Atlantic Avenue to the main entrance. The center entrance has fluted side moldings with partial sidelights capped by raised panels. The shallow entrance porch is supported by square posts and the three-part frieze displays a dentil molding. Above the entrance is a tripartite window consisting of a 6/6 sash flanked by 4/4 sash. The remaining windows consist primarily of 6/6 sash with either louvered or wooden paneled shutters. A single-story, gabled projection extends to the east of the house and contains an enclosed porch. A sunporch spans the west elevation. A secondary entrance is centered on the rear elevation and is capped by a shed-roofed porch. A shed dormer spans the rear elevation.

According to Robert Southworth, this house was constructed by Albert Bachelder for Emily S. Adams. Deed research confirms that the land on which this house stands was sold by Nellie, Caroline and Mary Bachelder to Emily Adams of New York City in 1909. The property was occupied for many years by Dr. William Adams, who later retired here and lived here year-round. The property remained in the family until 1960 when it was sold by Warren Adams to Frederic and Grace McCabe. Mrs. McCabe sold the property to Peter Anderson in 1983 and it was purchased by Walter Rogers in 1990.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 69

83A. Garage, c.1930. Contributing building.

Located to the west of the house, this single-story garage is sheathed in wide clapboards and rests on a concrete foundation. There are two sets of vertical beadboard doors on the gablefront and a 6/6 window on the side elevation.

84. House, 38 Atlantic Avenue, c.1890. Contributing building.

This house marks the western boundary of the district as well as the Little Boar's Head precinct. The two-story, clapboarded dwelling is capped by an asphalt-shingled gambrel roof and rests on a concrete block foundation. The main house displays a 5 x 2-bay massing with a gabled projecting vestibule marking the central entrance. Fenestration consists primarily 6/2 windows; a shed dormer spans the front roof slope. A sunporch spans the east end of the house and a large, two-story addition constructed c.1980 extends behind the main house block. Offset to the northwest is an attached, three-car garage. The c.1980 addition displays a gablefront with a picture window on the second floor.

This house was originally part of the Miramar Jaques property constructed c.1890 on Ocean Boulevard. In the 1940s the property was broken into four pieces (the others are now located at 90 and 88 Ocean Boulevard and 40 Atlantic Avenue). This section was sold by Edwin Post, President of Rockledge, Inc. to Laurence and Lillian Ritchie in 1949. The Ritchies continued to own the property until 1964. Later owners included Philip and Dolores Gibbons (1964-1968), Frederick and Helen Chapman (1970-1979), Philip and Dorothy Spinney (1979-1984), Don and Joan Larson (1984-1991) and Sara and Harry Lauer (1991-1998).

85. Emmons Brown House, 10 Sea Road, c.1905. Contributing building.

Largely screened from the road by a vertical board fence, the Brown House is a 1 1/2-story, gambrel-front building which is sheathed in clapboards with wood shingles above the windows. It rests on a rubble foundation. The glass-and-panel front door is sheltered by a screened porch with a tripartite 1/1 opening lighting the upper level. Additional fenestration includes a three-sided oriel window, a pedimented dormer on the east and a gable wall dormer on the west. A modern deck spans the east side.

This house was constructed for Emmons T. Brown, who purchased the land from Ambrose Batchelder in 1905. Brown was a fisherman and one of the first Commissioners after the Little

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 70

Boar's Head District was established in 1905. The property was sold by Ira Brown to Charles Griffin in 1931. Edith and Livonia ("Vonnies") Knowles purchased the property in 1938 and Livonia Knowles White continued to own it until 1975. The present owner purchased the property in 1995 and it has been substantially rehabilitated since that time.

85A. Barn, c.1905. Contributing building.

Renovated for residential use, this former barn is set with its broad side to the street, punctuated by a sliding door and a set of double doors. The clapboarded building is capped by an asphalt roof with skylights. Facing the water much of the wall surface has been replaced by large single-pane windows. The entrance is located on the west end, fronted by a wooden deck.

85B. Precinct Firehouse, c.1910. Contributing building.

Located across the road from the house is a single-story, gablefront building which originally functioned as the village district fire house and was constructed in the early 20th century to house a reel of hose and ladder.

86. Richards House, 3 Sea Road, 1977. Noncontributing building (due to age).

Of modern design, 3 Sea Road is a two-story building capped by an asphalt roof and lit by casement windows. The wood-shingled building is presently undergoing extensive alterations including the addition of a gablefront and adjacent five-sided bay on the second floor.

The land on which this house stands was sold by Robert Southworth to John and Rachel County in 1958, who sold it to Eva Callison (later Eva Norton Callison Richards) in 1967. This property was the former site of the Chinese Umbrella Tea Room. The present owner purchased the property in 1998.

87. County-Gould House, 1 Sea Road, c.1950. Noncontributing building (due to age and alteration).

Setback from Sea Road by a long driveway, this house began as a modest cottage constructed by John County after World War II and was subsequently greatly expanded by Jay Gould in 1994. It displays an H-shaped plan with two gambrel fronts set at right angles to the central section. At one end there is an open porch, the other end is enclosed by screens. The building is sheathed in wood

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 71

shingles and capped by an asphalt roof. Fenestration includes French doors, paired windows, bands of 6/1 sash and a large shed dormer facing the ocean. The rear entrance is supported by two Roman Doric columns. A two-car garage projects from the rear elevation.

88. Little River Marsh land. Contributing site.

Located at the southwest corner of Sea Road and Ocean Boulevard and opposite the fish houses, this 3.3 acre parcel of marsh land is part of a larger salt marsh known as the Little River Marsh. The 53 acres in Little Marsh were assembled in the late 1950s and given to the conservation organization of Wildlife Preserves, Inc. Historically local farmers harvested the hay in the marshes in the summer. A planned restoration of the marsh will involve the construction of a new pipe under Ocean Boulevard in order to revitalize the marsh and restore the natural ebb and flow of the tide.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 72

Prop #	Property Name	Address	Const. Date	Style	Contrib./NC
1	Shore Frontage	e. side Ocean Blvd.			C (Si)
2	Latham House (Jaques Stable)	90 Ocean Blvd.	1894	Shingle Style	C
3	Earthrowl House (part of Miramar Jaques)	88 Ocean Blvd.	c.1890	Shingle Style	C
4	French-Fuller-Russell House	34 Willow Ave.	1904	Eclectic	C
4A	Carriage House	.32 Willow Ave.	1904	Eclectic	C
5	Vacant Lot				C(Si)
6	Fox Hill	78 Ocean Blvd.	c.1925	Ital. Ren.	C
6A	Garage		c.1925		C
6B	Pool		c.1930		C (St)
7	Lewis-Cole House	74 Ocean Blvd.	c.1880	Shingle/ Queen Anne	C
7A	Carriage House		c.1920		C
7B	Pool		c.1968		NC(St)
7C	Pool House		1968		NC(Age)
8	Willow Wind (Williams-Merritt House)	25 Willow Ave. (thru to Ocean Blvd.)	1903	Col. Revival	C
8A	Pool House		c.1940		C
8B	Pool		1978		NC(St)
9	Williams House	19 Willow Ave. (thru to Ocean Blvd.)	1898	Col. Revival	C
9A	Kennel Building		c.1930		C
9B	Tennis Court		c.1980		NC (St)
10	Fuller-Halsey House	15 Willow Ave. (thru to Ocean Blvd.)	1914	Colonial Revival	C
10A	Garage		1914		C
11	Spaulding-Bottomley House	58 Ocean Blvd.	1930-2	Colonial Revival	C
11A	Garage		1930-2		C
11B	Gate		c.1910		C(O)
12	Stott House	54 Ocean Blvd.	c.1880		NC(Alt.)
12A	Barn		c.1880		C
13	Bell-Sullivan House	48 Ocean Blvd.	1898	Shingle/Col	C

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 73

				Revival	
13A	Barn		1896		C
14	Baker-Hollister House	46 Ocean Blvd.	1882	Queen Anne/ Shingle	C
14A	Garage		c.1910		C
14B	Shed		c.1980		NC (Age)
15	Cliff Cottage	44 Ocean Blvd.	c.1880	Stick Style	C
15A	Barn		19th c.		C
15B	Shed		c.1880		C
16	Studebaker House	40 Ocean Blvd.	1874/ c.1910	Queen Anne/ Col. Revival	C
16A	Carriage House		c.1870		C
17	Emonds House	38 Ocean Blvd.	1995	Shingle Style	NC(Age)
18	Cushing-McFarland House	36C Ocean Blvd.	c.1905		C
18A	Shed		c.1930		C
19	Dow House	36B Ocean Blvd.	c.1840		C
19A	Garage		c.1920		C
20	Crowell House	36A Ocean Blvd.	1915		C
21	Brown-Goodwillie House	34 Ocean Blvd.	1878		C
22	Former Brown-Goodwillie Barn	34A Ocean Blvd.	c.1878/ 1955		NC(Alt.)
23	Frost Cottage	32 Ocean Blvd.	c.1868		C
24	Bunny's	Ocean Blvd.	c.1920		C
25	Fish House #12	51 Ocean Blvd.	c.1850		C
26	Fish House #11	49 Ocean Blvd.	c.1850		C
27	Fish Houses #9 & 10	45 Ocean Blvd.	1994		NC(Age)
28					
29	Fish Houses #7 & 8	41 Ocean Blvd.	1947		C
30					
31	Fish House #6	39 Ocean Blvd.	c.1840		C
32	Fish House #5	37 Ocean Blvd.	late 19th c.		C
33	Fish House #4	35 Ocean Blvd.	c.1870		C
34	Fish House #3	33 Ocean Blvd.	c.1850		C
35	Fish House #2	31 Ocean Blvd.	late 19th c.		C
36	Fish House #1	29 Ocean Blvd.	c.1900		C
37	State Bathhouse Building	Ocean Blvd.	c.1980		NC(Age)
38	Bath House #1	31 Ocean Blvd.	c.1982		NC(Age)
39	Bath House #2	31 Ocean Blvd.	c.1982		NC(Age)
40	Bath House #3	31 Ocean Blvd.	c.1982		NC(Age)
41	Bath House #4	31 Ocean Blvd.	c.1982		NC(Age)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 74

42	Bath House #5	Ocean Blvd.	c.1900		C
43	Bath House #6	Ocean Blvd.	c.1980		NC(Alt.)
44	West House, Bath House #7	23 Ocean Blvd.	c.1900		C
45	Perry Bath House (#8)	Ocean Blvd.	c.1900		C
46	Fowler Bath House #9	Ocean Blvd.	c.1900		C
47	Bath House #10	Ocean Blvd.	c.1900		C
48	Manning-Sullivan Bath House (#11)	21 Ocean Blvd.	c.1900		C
49	Fuller Bath House	Ocean Blvd.	c.1910		C
50	Fuller Bath House	17 Ocean Blvd.	c.1950		NC(Age)
51	(Philbrick?) House	24 Willow Ave.	c.1840		C
52	Vacant Lot	Willow Ave.			C(Si)
52A	Gazebo	Willow Ave.	c.1940		C(St)
53	Evans House	12 Chapel Road	1902		C
53A	Shed		c.1905		C
53B	Barn/Garage		c.1905		C
53C	Shed		c.1905		C
53D	Pool		c.1980		NC(St)
53E	Tennis Court		c.1980		NC(St)
54	Garland House	12A Chapel Rd.	c.1835		C
54A	Garage		c.1930		C
55	Sousa House	10A Chapel Rd	1989		NC(Age)
56	Dennehy House	10 Chapel Road	1966		NC(Age)
57	Barney-Hobson House	4 Chapel Road	c.1911		C
57A	Chauffeur's Quarters		c.1911		C
58	Sans Souci	12 Willow Ave.	c.1895		C
58A	Garage		c.1900		C
59	Fuller Gardens	10 Willow Ave.	c.1920+		
59A	Front Garden		1939		C(Si)
59B	Side Garden		1930		C(Si)
59C	Japanese Garden		c.1930		C(Si)
59D	(Boynton?) Barn		c.1890		C
59E	Greenhouse No. 1		c.1917		C
59F	Greenhouse No. 2		c.1930		C
59G	Garage		c.1930		C
59H	Garden Shop		c.1890		C
60	Union Chapel	Willow Ave.	1877	Gothic Revival	C
61	Battock-Libby House	1 Willow Ave.	1979		NC(Age)
62	Tarlton House	41 Atlantic Ave.	c.1850	Greek Revival	C
63	Batchelder House (Thimble	37 Atlantic Ave.	c.1830	Federal/Greek	C

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 75

	Farm)			Revival	
63A	Barn	39 Atlantic Ave.	c.1830		C
63B	Shed		19th c.		C
64	Chinese Umbrella Tea House	33 Atlantic Ave.	c.1915		C
64A	Garage		c.1970		NC(Age)
65	Batchelder House	31 Atlantic Ave.	c.1850	Greek Revival	C
65A	Garage		c.1930		C
66	Fowler House "Owlcrest"	29 Atlantic Ave.	1937	Col. Revival	C
66A	Barn		c.1870		C
67	Seaside Cottage	27 Atlantic Ave.	1869	Italianate	C
67A	Garage		c.1900		C
68	Fern Cottage	25 Atlantic Ave.	1869	Italianate	C
68A	Garage		c.1930		C
68B	Shed		c.1930		C
69	Ambrose Batchelder House	23 Atlantic Ave.	1896	Four Square	C
70	John Batchelder House	21 Atlantic Ave.	1877	Stick Style	C
71	Old John Batchelder House	19 Atlantic Ave.	c.1840	Greek Revival	C
71A	Barn/Garage		c.1890		C
71B	Hen House		c.1905		C
72	Cahill House	17 Atlantic Ave.	c.1960	Colonial Revival	NC(Age)
73	George House	15 Atlantic Ave.	1951	Ranch	NC(Age)
74	Bachelor Cottage	11 Atlantic Ave.	c.1870	Second Emp./Stick	C
75	Mary (Bachelor) Southworth House	9A Atlantic Ave.	1901-2	Col. Revival	C
75A	Pool House		c.1980		NC(Age)
75B	Garage		c.1950		NC(Age)
75C	Shed		c.1980		NC(Age)
75D	Tennis Court		c.1980		NC(St)
75E	Pool		c.1980		NC(St)
76	Shattuck-Parsons-Nash House	9 Atlantic Ave.	c.1870		C
76A	Garage		c.1920		C
77	Otis Brown House	7 Atlantic Ave.	c.1870		C
78	Stoneleigh	5 Atlantic Ave.	1890	Shingle	C
78A	Carriage House		1890		C
79	Bell Cottage	4 Atlantic Ave.	1862/ 1893+		C
80	Rockwell House	8 Atlantic Ave.	1991	Neo-Italianate	NC(Age)
80A	Garage		c.1950		NC(Age)

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 76

80B	Garden House		1910		C
81	Collins House	14 Atlantic Ave.	c.1950		NC(Age)
82	Albert Bachelder House "Gray Rock"	16 Atlantic Ave.	1893	Shingle Style	C
83	Warren Adams House	18 Atlantic Ave.	c.1909	Col. Revival	C
83A	Garage	18 Atlantic Ave.	c.1930		C
84	House	38 Atlantic Ave.	c.1890	Col. Revival	C
85	Emmons Brown House	10 Sea Road	c.1905		C
85A	Barn		c.1905		C
85B	Precinct Firehouse		c.1910		C
86	Richards House	3 Sea Road	1977		NC(Age)
87	County-Gould House	1 Sea Road	c.1950	Shingle	NC(Age)
88	Little River Marsh vacant land				C (Si)

TOTAL:

- 103 Contributing Buildings
- 25 Noncontributing buildings (due to age)
- 3 Noncontributing buildings (due to alteration)
- 7 Contributing sites
- 2 Contributing structures
- 7 Noncontributing structures
- 1 Contributing object

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number 8 Page 1

Architect/Builder (continued):

Perkins & Bancroft
Moore, George
Rantoul, William G.
Damon, C.W.
Wales & Holt
Moulton, Warren
Olmsted Brothers

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number 8 Page 2

The Little Boar's Head Historic District is significant under Criterion A, Recreation, as a unique and well-preserved example of a New Hampshire summer colony which, beginning in the mid 19th century, evolved from a farming and fishing community, to one dominated by summer tourism. Attracted by word of mouth and by published accounts, residents, many of whom were industrialists and politicians, came to the unspoiled seacoast from locations across the country including Chicago, Cincinnati, Pennsylvania, as well as nearby points such as Lawrence, Boston, Haverhill and Lowell, Massachusetts and Exeter, New Hampshire. The summer residents included both those who made long-term commitments to the area and erected impressive summer cottages as well as those who rented accommodations at either Bachelder's Hotel or various rental cottages and boarding houses. The period of significance for the district is c.1800 - 1949, reflecting the dates of the earliest settlement in the area and the fifty-year cutoff of the National Register. Despite incremental changes to individual resources, the nominated district taken as a whole possesses considerable integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

The Little Boar's Head Historic District is also significant under Criterion C for its range of early 19th to mid 20th century structures, providing information about the architecture of a small village center as it evolved from a small farming and fishing center into a prosperous summer colony. The buildings of the district range from the modest fishhouses constructed for storage by local fishermen to the elaborate "summer cottages" erected by the summer residents in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Structures in the district comprise a cross section of architectural styles from the early 19th to the early 20th century and display the influence of the Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Second Empire, Italianate, Stick Style, Queen Anne, Shingle, Colonial Revival, Craftsman and other eclectic variations of the early 20th century. These buildings include works by nationally and regionally prominent architects including the firm of Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge; Stickney and Austin, Perkins and Bancroft, C.W. Damon, Wales and Holt, George Moore and William Rantoul. The district is also includes a significant landscape, Fuller Gardens, which incorporates designs by the Olmsted Brothers of Brookline, Massachusetts.

Historical Background

What is now the town of North Hampton was, from 1638 until 1742, part of the town of Hampton and referred to as the "North Division". During the 1600s a number of towns including Kingston, East Kingston, Hampton Falls, Kensington and Seabrook broke away from Hampton, leaving only the North Division along the northern frontier unsettled. The earliest settlement in the North Division occurred in 1675 when Isaac Marston settled in the southernmost part of the North Division, along the highway which was already in existence, connecting Portsmouth's Piscataqua

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New HampshireSection number 8 Page 3

settlement and the Massachusetts Bay Colony in Boston. The road, then known as the Country Road, is today's Post Road or Rt. 1. Early settlement was concentrated just north of this garrison in what would become the first center of activity, known as North Hill. In 1742 the North Hill Parish of Hampton became the town of North Hampton. In addition to the North Hill section, the town included small settlements at the eastern part of the North Division - at Little River and Little Boar's Head, which had developed in proximity to saw mills and grist mills on Little River. Much later, in 1905, the New Hampshire legislature established the Little Boar's Head District, a village district in the Town of North Hampton. When the Little Boar's Head Village District was formed in 1905 in order to provide water, there were fourteen legal voters in the district - Albert, Ambrose and James Bachelder; George Boynton; Emmons, William, Harvey and Otis Brown; David Evans; William Jaques, Robert, Walter and Percy Locke and Andrew Littlefield. Predating the creation of the village district, the Little Boar's Head Improvement Society (in existence from 1886 until 1925) was formed in response to concerns with sidewalks.

The glacial drumlin which is known today as Little Boar's Head, and its twin to the south, Great Boar's Head, was given its name in the early 1600s by English explorers who were surveying the coast for English settlement. Into the early 19th century the land above the Little Boar's Head shoreline remained rocky and undeveloped. The area on the high ground above the shore was dominated by two large farms - the Jonathan and Joseph Brown farm which included the northern part of Little Boar's Head and Fox Hill Point, and the Michael Dalton farm to the south. Early residents earned their livelihoods by farming and fishing. Cattle grazed on the boulder-strewn pastures of Little Boar's Head. In the summer hay was harvested in the fields and marshes. In the fall and winter, kelp and sea-weed were collected to fertilize the farms. Fishing and lobstering took place from the fish houses, at least some of which were in place by 1804. In the warm months, large supplies of fish were caught and salted for winter use.

The map prepared by J. Chace in 1857 shows there were at least nine residences in what is now Little Boar's Head. In addition to the Brown and Dalton farms, other residents in the early 19th century included John Bachelder and James Batchelder to the west of the head; George Garland and Simon B. Dow to the south of the Head and P.J. & J.E. Cook north of Michael Dalton. As early as 1840 visitors were attracted to Little Boar's Head as a desirable place to spend a few days or weeks in the summer and several families opened their homes as boarding houses in the second quarter of the 19th century. "Bell Cottage", the first summer cottage on Little Boar's Head was constructed in 1862 by Mary Bell White on land which her father, Senator James Bell, purchased specifically for that purpose in 1845 from Michael Dalton. This dwelling, the first to be built at Little Boar's Head solely for a summer residence, still stands, greatly enlarged, at 4 Atlantic Avenue (#79). In 1865, Franklin Pierce, former president of the United States and New Hampshire native, purchased the Brown farm on the north part of the Head for \$6200 with the intention of

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New HampshireSection number 8 Page 4

developing it as a summer resort. Pierce built a two-story cottage in 1866 but did not carry out his plans any further prior to his death in 1869. The four cottages which Charles Coffin of Newburyport built on the north side of Atlantic Avenue in 1869, offered another type of accommodation for summer visitors. The rental cottages were linked by plank walks to a dining hall ("Terrace Hall") where residents could take their meals. One cottage and "Terrace Hall" were destroyed by fire in 1891; two cottages and a barn survive today (#67, 67A, 68). The first hotel on Little Boar's Head was constructed by Albert Bachelder on the north side of Atlantic Avenue in 1868 and offered complete residential accommodations and a dining room. Bachelder's Hotel (demolished 1929), which for many years contained the post office, soon became the focal point of activity on the Head, for residents and summer visitors alike. Union Chapel (#60) was constructed in 1877 on Chapel Road, part of the Franklin Pierce property and donated to the Union Chapel Fund Society by Mrs. Eliza Philbrick of Rye who also donated the land on which St. Andrews-by-the-Sea was built at Rye Beach. Funds for the chapel were raised by public subscription. Interdenominational services have been held there every summer since its founding.

Many famous personages have been associated with Little Boar's Head over the years, including those coming for brief visits or the greater part of the summer. In addition to Franklin Pierce, well-known politicians have included President James Garfield who spent several summers prior to his election at the John Batchelder place and at Bachelder's Hotel. Those who spent shorter visits here include Presidents Chester Arthur, William Taft and Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Cabinet members with ties to the Head include George Robeson, Secretary of the Navy under President Grant from 1869 until 1877, who often arrived at his cottage by yacht which was anchored off shore. Robert Todd Lincoln, son of Abraham Lincoln and Secretary of War under Garfield and Arthur spent many summers at the "Gates Ajar" cottage on Willow Avenue (demolished in 1941). Serving as Secretary of the Navy under President Truman, John L. Sullivan owned a house on Ocean Boulevard. Two U.S. Senators with associations to the Head include James Bell in the 1840s and William Chandler, Senator from 1887-1901, who was a summer visitor during and after his time in the Senate.

New Hampshire Governor Charles Bell was a summer resident in the 1880s and 1890s. Governor Alvan Fuller of Massachusetts and Governor Huntley Spaulding of New Hampshire lived in adjacent estates (#11) fronting Ocean Boulevard for a number of years. Fuller Gardens (#59), is located across the road from where Governor Fuller's estate on Willow Avenue stood until it was demolished in 1961.

In addition to politicians, Little Boar's Head also attracted a number of noted industrialists. Norman Williams, Chicago lawyer and executive of the Pullman Car Company, built a residence (#9) just off Willow Avenue in 1897. Nathaniel White, President of the Boston and Maine

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number 8 Page 5

Railroad occupied the "Bell Cottage" (#79) for many summers at the turn-of-the-century. Charles Perkins of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad also summered here. Col. George Studebaker, an executive of the Studebaker Corporation lived at Little Boar's Head (#16) summers from about 1910 into the 1930s. Other prominent executives included John Higgins, president of the Worcester Pressed Steel Company; Henry Hotchkiss, president of the L. Candee and Company of New Haven, Connecticut; William Wood of Lawrence, Massachusetts and John Hobson of Haverhill, Massachusetts.

To a lesser degree than other summer colonies in New Hampshire, Little Boar's Head has also been home to artists. Poet and humorist Ogden Nash lived in a cottage on Atlantic Avenue for many years as did renowned sculptress, Malvina Hoffman, a student of Gupton Borglum and Rodin, who spent many summers at the Bachelder's Hotel and used one of the fish houses as studio in the 1940s. During the 1930s Mrs. Arthur Hobson held a number of open-air concerts on the grounds of her estate; the concerts became known as the New Hampshire Seacoast Music Festivals, a predecessor of large concerts which were established in Boston and Tanglewood in the 1940s. One of these concerts was given for the benefit of the survivors of the sunken submarine, the USS Squalus. The Squalus went down off Little Boar's Head in 1939 due to the failure of the main induction hatch. There were 33 survivors; 29 were lost.

Atlantic Avenue and Sea Road appear to be the earliest roads in what is now Little Boar's Head. In 1804 the Town of North Hampton was petitioned "to build a road to the fish houses". In Colonial times, a "King's Highway" extended on the ocean side of the Fish Houses and continued to Hampton. The 1857 map by J. Chace shows that a road existed leading around the Head. What is now Ocean Boulevard did not exist until the turn-of-the-century. In 1899 Governor Rollins established a commission consisting of Sheriff John Pender of Portsmouth, Albert Bachelder of Little Boar's Head and Engineer Arthur Dudley of Brentwood to lay out the road beginning at the Massachusetts state line and extending to Newcastle. From 1900 to 1926 Little Boar's Head was served by a trolley system of street cars which ran from Portsmouth through Rye Beach to Little Boar's Head where it traveled up to Ocean Boulevard for a short distance then through the woods to Atlantic Avenue. At a junction roughly located at what is now 37 Atlantic Avenue (#63), one branch continued to the North Hampton railroad station and the other went on to Hampton Beach across the marsh on a trestle. Due to opposition from local residents, the rail line ran through the woods, rather than along "The Head". During the peak summer season the cars ran on a 30 minute schedule.

The many prominent residents of Little Boar's Head also translated into multiple architect-designed residences. Among the best known were the firm of Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge who designed a residence for Norman Williams in 1898 (#9). The firm was formed in 1886 after the death of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number 8 Page 6

nationally prominent architect H.H. Richardson. Based primarily in Boston, the firm also maintained an office in Chicago (where Williams lived) between 1892 and 1897 under the guidance of partner Charles Allerton Coolidge. Among the commissions during this period were the Art Institute and Public Library in Chicago (1892-1897), the Ames Office Building (1892) and South Station (1899) in Boston (1892) and many other public and educational buildings.

The firm of Perkins and Bancroft of Haverhill, Massachusetts had a unique connection to Little Boar's Head as architect Bancroft was a nephew of Ambrose Batchelder and Albert Batchelder - his mother was their sister - Emily Batchelder Bancroft. The firm was responsible for the design the Albert Batchelder home, "Gray Rock", (#82) in 1893. Among the other known designs by the firm are two Shingle Style residences in Nashua - the F.D. Cook House at 66 Concord Street, 1889, and the I. Frank Stevens House, 51 Berkley Street, 1901. Another Haverhill firm, that of C.W. and C.P. Damon, was responsible for the design of the John Batchelder House (#70), in 1877. There are few other known works by the firm other than the design for St. James Methodist Church and the Manchester Children's Home, both built in Manchester in 1892. The Lowell, Massachusetts firm of Stickney and Austin (Frederick Stickney and William D. Austin) designed the Baker-Hollister House (#14) in 1882, the Stott House (#12) c.1880 and a stable for Capt. Jaques (#2) in 1894. Among the firm's other works are Memorial Hall in Lowell (1891), Billerica Town Hall and various schools, residences and business blocks in Manchester and Nashua.

The design of Union Chapel (#60) in 1877 appears to have been a rather early design by Boston architect, George A. Moore, who in the 1890s was associated in practice with Arthur Little and Herbert Browne. No additional information has been found concerning a Boston architect named Robert Coit who designed the addition to Bell Cottage (#79) in 1893 and the Alvan Fuller House (no longer extant) in 1915 and may have also designed the Fuller-Halsey House (#10). Also based in Boston, architects Wales and Holt prepared designs for both the stable and house of Mrs. Charles Bell (#13, 13A). The firm's other projects included residences in Cambridge and Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts and Center Sandwich and Cornish, New Hampshire. The design for the Bell House was featured in the *Catalog of the Architectural Exhibition of the Boston Architectural Club and the Boston Society of Architects* held at the St. Botolph Club from May 22 - June 3, 1899.

The architect for the French House (#4), constructed in 1904, was Boston and Salem architect William G. Rantoul (1867-1948) is best known as a practitioner of the Colonial Revival style. Active in Salem in the early 20th century he was responsible for additions and restorations to several Salem landmarks while also designing new Colonial Revival buildings including the Salem Atheneum on Essex Street (1906-7); the Francis Seamans House on Chestnut Street (1909) and the triple house at 31-35 Warren Street (1914-15) which took the place of the Tontine block, destroyed

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number 8 Page 7

in the 1914 Salem Fire. In Manchester, Rantoul designed the Classical Revival Institute of Arts and Sciences for Mrs. French in 1916.

Well known landscape architects were also responsible for works in Little Boar's Head during this period. In 1927-8 Boston landscape architect Arthur A. Shurtleff (1870-1957; name changed to Shurcliff in 1930) prepared the initial design for what would become the front garden at Fuller Gardens. Between 1939 and 1941 the front garden was subsequently redesigned by the Olmsted Brothers (1898-1957), the successor firm to Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr.'s practice. During this same period, the firm also prepared planting designs for the Fuller-Halsey House and Union Chapel although it is not clear what, if any, physical evidence remains today. Warren Manning (1860-1938), who was in charge of the Olmsted Brother's planting plans while he apprenticed with the office, prepared landscape designs for Alvan Fuller in 1918. It is not clear whether this would have been his house or Fuller Gardens.

By the early 20th century, the increased popularity of the automobile brought fewer transient summer guests to Little Boar's Head and other summer resorts of its type. Boarding houses began to close in the 1920s, the last of the boarding houses, Boynton's, endured until the 1950s. Albert Bachelder died in 1923 and his son, James L. Bachelder, died in 1926. Bachelder's Hotel was demolished in 1929. As a result of the Depression, some families had to give up their summer residences. After World War II, greater changes were evident as many new permanent residents came to Little Boar's Head. Today, there are only a few descendants of the old Little Boar's Head families and most of these are now permanent residents. Considerable new construction occurred within the village district beginning in the 1960s, including Old Locke Road. The wood lots which once lined Pond Path gave way to 23 new homes including those on Bradley Lane; an additional twenty residences were constructed on "Fifield Island", on what are now Appledore Avenue and Bolters Cove Avenue.

Little Boar's Head possesses a remarkable degree of integrity. The historic center of the village district has survived with few intrusions and a high degree of architectural integrity which are only enhanced by the unspoiled coastline. A strong zoning ordinance, first enacted in 1937, has left Little Boar's Head virtually untouched by the commercial development which dominates other portions of the New Hampshire seacoast including neighboring Hampton. The evolution of the area has resulted in some significant losses over the years including the demolition of the only hotel serving Little Boar's Head, Bachelder's Hotel, in 1929 as well as the demolition of the Alvan Fuller House in 1961. In recent years new residential development has been concentrated at the north and southwest edges of the precinct, which had little historic development, thus lessening the impact on the historic core.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number 9 Page 1

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES:

Books, Articles

“The Alvan T. Fuller House - Robert C. Coit, Architect”, *Architecture*, v. 42, August 1920, pp. 261-264.

Fowler, William Plumer. “Looking Back at Little Boar's Head with a History of Union Chapel”, reprinted from *The Shoreliner Magazine*, August 1950.

Fowler, William. *Union Chapel Centennial*. 1977.

Fowler, William Plumer. *Union Chapel, Little Boar's Head, New Hampshire: An Historical Sketch Written for the Occasion of the chapel's 75th Anniversary, 1877-1952*.

Giffen, Sarah L. and Kevin D. Murphy. “A Noble and Dignified Stream”: *The Piscataqua Region in the Colonial Revival, 1860-1930*. York: Maine: Old York Historical Society, 1992.

Hobbs, Stillman Moulton and Helen Davis Hobbs. *The Way It Was In North Hampton: Some History, Sketches, and Reminiscences that Illuminate the Times of a New Hampshire Town*. Portsmouth: Peter E. Randall, Publisher, 1994.

Hoffman, Malvina. *Yesterday is Tomorrow: A Personal History*. New York: Crown Publishers, 1965.

Lane, L.K.H. “Gems of the New Hampshire Shore”, *Granite Monthly*, v. 19, July 1895, pp. 8-38.

North Hampton 250, 1742-1992: Commemorative Booklet and Program. North Hampton: 1992.

Parsons, Langdon B. *History of Rye, New Hampshire*. Concord, NH: Rumford Printing Co., 1905.

Tardiff, Olive. “Aunt Vonnie's Birds”, *New Hampshire Profiles*, June 1972, p. 52.

Tardiff, Olive. “Poet Ogden Nash: He Loved to Watch the Ocean in Motion”, *Exeter News-Letter*, November 27, 1974.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number 9 Page 2

Tolles, Bryant F. Jr. *New Hampshire Architecture: An Illustrated Guide*. Hanover: University Press, 1979.

Withey, Henry F. & Elsie Rathburn Withey. *Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased)*. Los Angeles: Hennessey & Ingalls, Inc., 1970.

Wood, James A. *New Hampshire Homes*. Concord, NH: 1895.

Miscellaneous

Bell, Lucy and others. "Bell Cottage" Log, 1860-1946 (typewritten).

Exeter News-Letter, various issues.

Fuller Gardens, miscellaneous materials.

North Hampton Historical Society. Photographic collection.

North Hampton Library, various materials in History Room.

Rockingham County Registry of Deeds, Brentwood, New Hampshire.

Rockingham County Registry of Probate, Brentwood, New Hampshire.

Southworth, Robert A. and Katherine, et al. "First Report of the Historic District Commission of the Village of Little Boar's Head", July 7, 1994.

Southworth, Robert A. "The Community of Little Boar's Head: A commentary about "how it was"". Prepared for distribution to residents by the LBH Day Committee, June 1997.

Southworth, Robert A. Photographic collection.

Wheeler, Rebecca F. "The Alvan T. Fuller Summer Residence and the Fuller Gardens", Paper prepared for Radcliffe College, November 1989.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number 9 Page 3

Maps

Chace, J. Jr. *Map of Rockingham County, New Hampshire*. Philadelphia: 1857.

Coast Walk and Tour. Undated map, 1977?

Hurd, D.H. & Co. *Town and City Atlas of the State of New Hampshire*. Boston: D.H. Hurd & Co., 1892.

Map of Little Boar's Head and Rye Beach Showing Location of New Hampshire Garden Clubs Festival. Concord, NH: NH State Highway Department, 1935.

Precinct Map, Little Boar's Head, North Hampton, New Hampshire, 1953, 1974, 1982 (updated 5/97).

Interviews/Additional Information

Brown, Margaret. Little Boar's Head. Interview, April 30, 1998.

Southworth, Robert A. and Katherine. Little Boar's Head. Interview, May 28, 1998.

West, Norman (nephew of Clifford Bryer). Telephone Interview, July 1998.

Additional information (including corrections to previous drafts) was provided by many local residents including but not limited to: E.J Burnell, Nancy County, Ruth Earthrowl, Dr. Kenneth Emonds, Henry Fuller, Charles Gordon, Patricia Meyers, Phebe & Jim Mixter, Jane Rockwell, Robert Southworth, Katherine Southworth, and Charles Sullivan. Janice Mellian generously shared her previous research on several homes on Ocean Boulevard.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number 10 Page 1

UTM References

A	Z19	E354460	N4758170
B	Z19	E354930	N4757960
C	Z19	E355200	N4758360
D	Z19	E355440	N4758460
E	Z19	E355640	N4758150
F	Z19	E355100	N4757350
G	Z19	E354540	N4756940
H	Z19	E354450	N4757020
I	Z19	E354730	N4757320
J	Z19	E354350	N4757780

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number 10 Page 2

Boundary Description

The boundaries of the nominated district are highlighted on the enclosed sketch map. The boundary includes approximately 150 acres.

Boundary Justification

In legal terms, Little Boar's Head is a village district, a political subdivision within the Town of North Hampton, within Rockingham County, in southeastern New Hampshire. The boundaries of the proposed historic district are not coterminous with the boundaries of the district established in 1905 but include the concentration of buildings whose significance corresponds to the early 19th century properties which later became the center of a prosperous summer colony.

The western boundary of the district marks the limits of the Little Boar's Head Precinct as established in 1905. At the northern end of the district, the boundary includes the summer cottages which were constructed along Ocean Boulevard in the late 19th and early 20th century, but excludes a non-contributing residential property at the northern edge which was constructed c.1980. On the southern end of the district, the boundary includes the Beach Parking Lot owned by the State of New Hampshire as well as the bath houses just to the south. Although some of the bath houses are of recent reconstruction, the bathhouses were included within the district, due to the historic importance of the structures on this site as part of the social context of the summer colony. The boundaries of the district have also been drawn to include contiguous portions of the Little River Marsh which are within the historic viewshed extending from the properties on Atlantic Avenue toward the fishhouses. This marsh land was also historically important to local farmers. The eastern boundary of the district is the Atlantic Ocean shoreline. The boundaries of the district have been drawn to include the acreage historically associated with the individual properties.

The boundaries of the district have been drawn to exclude concentrations of single-family dwellings which were constructed in the Little Boar's Head precinct in the 1960s including those on Old Locke Road, Appledore Avenue and Bolters Cove Avenue.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number _____ Page 1

LIST OF OWNERS

- 1 State of New Hampshire
Concord, NH
- 2 Eleanor Latham
59 Berwick Street
Worcester, MA 01602
- 3 F.H. Earthrovl Jr. Living Trust
935 Beacon Street
Newton Center, MA 02159
- 4 W. Turner Porter, Jr. & Susan Porter
34 Willow Avenue
North Hampton, NH 03862
- 5 W. Turner Porter, Jr. & Susan Porter
34 Willow Avenue
North Hampton, NH 03862
- 6 William J. Walsh
78 Ocean Blvd.
North Hampton, NH 03862
- 7 Frank & Dorothy Cole
74 Ocean Blvd.
North Hampton, NH 03862
- 8 Robert A. Lee
25 Willow Ave.
North Hampton, NH 03862
- 9 Stephen M. & Nancy Zimmerman Wood
68 Ocean Boulevard
North Hampton, NH 03862

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number _____ Page 1

LIST OF OWNERS

- | | |
|----|---|
| 1 | State of New Hampshire
Concord, NH 03301 |
| 2 | Eleanor Latham
59 Berwick Street
Worcester, MA 01602 |
| 3 | F.H. Earthrowl Jr. Living Trust
935 Beacon Street
Newton Center, MA 02159 |
| 4 | W. Turner Porter, Jr. & Susan Porter
34 Willow Avenue
North Hampton, NH 03862 |
| 4A | Ronald G. Trombley
32 Willow Avenue
North Hampton, NH 03862 |
| 5 | W. Turner Porter, Jr. & Susan Porter
34 Willow Avenue
North Hampton, NH 03862 |
| 6 | William J. Walsh
78 Ocean Blvd.
North Hampton, NH 03862 |
| 7 | Frank & Dorothy Cole
74 Ocean Blvd.
North Hampton, NH 03862 |
| 8 | Robert A. Lee
25 Willow Ave.
North Hampton, NH 03862 |

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number _____ Page 2

- | | |
|----|--|
| 9 | Stephen M. & Nancy Zimmerman Wood
68 Ocean Boulevard
North Hampton, NH 03862 |
| 10 | Peter Hanley
5130 Blackhawk Drive
Danville, CA 94506 |
| 11 | Lydia Bottomley
c/o Paul Hiatt
135 Mass. Ave.
Boston, MA 02215 |
| 12 | Richard & Elaine Barrett
54 Ocean Boulevard
North Hampton, NH 03862 |
| 13 | LBH, LLC
3811 Jocelyn Street NW
Washington, D.C. 20015 |
| 14 | Phebe & James Mixer
46 Ocean Blvd.
North Hampton, NH 03862 |
| 15 | Sally Ann Marcotte
44 Ocean Blvd.
P.O. Box 447
North Hampton, NH 03862 |
| 16 | Thomas Costello
P.O. Box 1477
15 Kearney Square
Lowell, MA 01852 |

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number _____ Page 3

17 Dr. Kenneth J. Emonds
P.O. Box 240
North Hampton, NH 03862

18 Peter D. Fuller, Jr.
36C Ocean Blvd.
North Hampton, NH 03862

19 Harry & Janice Mellian
36B Ocean Blvd.
North Hampton, NH 03862

20 Richard & Caren Schubart
65 Court Street
Exeter, NH 03833

21 Robert A. Cheney
34 Ocean Blvd.
North Hampton, NH 03862

22 Jane E. Newman Rev. Trust
34A Ocean Blvd.
North Hampton, NH 03862

23 Joan L. Dunfey
32 Ocean Blvd.
North Hampton, NH 03862

24 Catherine Freitas
P.O. Box 1334
Hampton, NH 03842

25 William Curwen
49 Farm Lane
Westwood, MA 02090

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number _____ Page 4

- | | |
|--------|--|
| 26 | Ruth Hannett
125 Columbia Turn
Rensselaer, NY 12144 |
| 27, 28 | Katherine Southworth
19 Atlantic Ave.
North Hampton, NH 03862 |
| 29, 30 | Jean Traver, Judith, David & Douglas Barker
P.O. Box 328
Nashua, NH 03061-0328 |
| 31 | Lydia Bottomley
c/o Paul Hiatt
135 Mass. Ave.
Boston, MA 02215 |
| 32 | Nathaniel & R. Norton
96 Mill Road
North Hampton, NH 03862 |
| 33 | Mary Lou Marston
P.O. Box 517
North Hampton, NH 03862 |
| 34 | Alan W. Perkins
P.O. Box 234
Rye Beach, NH 03871 |
| 35 | Phyllis Maher
P.O. Box 4406
Portsmouth, NH 03802 |
| 36 | Jabez Trust
Thomas & Eric Simmons, Trustees
8 Exeter Road
North Hampton, NH 03862 |

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number _____ Page 5

- | | |
|-------|--|
| 37 | State of New Hampshire
Concord, NH 03301 |
| 38-41 | B.J. Soucie & Patricia Mowry
7 Boulders Cove
North Hampton, NH 03862 |
| 42 | Arlene Mowry
21 Atlantic Avenue
North Hampton, NH 03862 |
| 43 | Lorraine Woolridge
107 Shore Drive
North Hampton, NH 03862 |
| 44 | B.J. Soucie
7 Boulders Cove
North Hampton, NH 03862 |
| 45 | Phebe Mixer
46 Ocean Boulevard
North Hampton, NH 03862 |
| 46 | Russell Jeppesen
152 Atlantic Avenue
North Hampton, NH 03862 |
| 47 | James Hurrell
14 Ocean Boulevard
North Hampton, NH 03862 |
| 48 | LBH/LLC
3811 Jocelyn St. NW
Washington, DC 20015 |

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number _____ Page 6

- | | |
|-------|--|
| 49-50 | Lydia Bottomley
c/o Paul Hiatt
135 Mass. Ave.
Boston, MA 02215 |
| 51 | Stephen M. & Nancy Zimmerman Wood
68 Ocean Boulevard
North Hampton, NH 03862 |
| 52 | Stephen M. & Nancy Zimmerman Wood
68 Ocean Boulevard
North Hampton, NH 03862 |
| 53 | Peter & Elizabeth Harrity
P.O. Box 412
North Hampton, NH 03862 |
| 54 | Isabel Hobson Utter
12A Chapel Road
North Hampton, NH 03862 |
| 55 | Jerome & Theresa Sousa
10A Chapel Road
North Hampton, NH 03862 |
| 56 | Anna & Richard Dennehy
10 Chapel Road
North Hampton, NH 03862 |
| 57 | G.L. Spencer III & Susan Spencer
4 Chapel Road
North Hampton, NH 03862 |
| 58 | Stuart & Jodi Scharff
12 Willow Avenue
North Hampton, NH 03862 |

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number _____ Page 7

- | | |
|----|--|
| 59 | Fuller Foundation
20 Willow Avenue
North Hampton, NH 03862 |
| 60 | Trustees of Union Chapel
Willow Avenue
North Hampton, NH 03862 |
| 61 | Taylor & Deborah Libby
4 Willow Avenue
North Hampton, NH 03862 |
| 62 | Margaret M. Rogers
77 Moran Road
Grosse Point Farms, MI 48236 |
| 63 | Jean Gregg Lincoln Jr.
37 Atlantic Avenue
North Hampton, NH 03862 |
| 64 | Alexander Z. Warren
20 Hidden Field Road
Andover, MA 01810 |
| 65 | Lucy Mackay Palmer
c/o A. Garnett
5399 Lindell
St. Louis, MO 643112 |
| 66 | William P. Fowler
29 Atlantic Avenue
North Hampton, NH 03862 |
| 67 | Susan F. Boies
P.O. Box 343
North Hampton, NH 03862 |

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number _____ Page 8

- | | |
|----|---|
| 68 | Last Mango Realty Trust
James St. Jean, Trustee
290 Commercial Street
Suite 1011
Manchester, NH 03101 |
| 69 | A. Michael & Elizabeth Burnell
23 Atlantic Avenue
North Hampton, NH 03862 |
| 70 | Arlene L. Mowry
21 Atlantic Avenue
North Hampton, NH 03862 |
| 71 | Robert A. Southworth Trustees
19 Atlantic Avenue
North Hampton, NH 03862 |
| 72 | Robert J. & Mary Ann Nochnuk
17 Atlantic Avenue
North Hampton, NH 03862 |
| 73 | Mary A. Reeves
15 Atlantic Avenue
North Hampton, NH 03862 |
| 74 | Virgil Marson Family Trust
11 Atlantic Avenue
North Hampton, NH 03862 |
| 75 | Jacqueline Mahoney
P.O. Box 571
North Hampton, NH 03862 |
| 76 | Smith Linell & Eberstadt
1018 Belfast Road
Sparks, MD 21152 |

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number _____ Page 9

- 77 Patricia Baker, Trustee of
Patricia Baker Revocable Living Trust
7 Atlantic Avenue
North Hampton, NH 03762
- 78 George A. Kinser
5 Atlantic Avenue
North Hampton, NH 03862
- 79 Richard Lilly & Laura Carrigan
4 Atlantic Avenue
North Hampton, NH 03862
- 80 Jane Kent Rockwell
8 Atlantic Avenue
North Hampton, NH 03862
- 81 Lucy J. Appleyard
14 Atlantic Avenue
North Hampton, NH 03862
- 82 Joseph F. McDowell III
282 River Road
Box 3360
Manchester, NH 03105
- 83 Walter E. Rogers
18 Atlantic Avenue
North Hampton, NH 03862
- 84 Gregg & Laura Devolder
38 Atlantic Avenue
North Hampton, NH 03862
- 85 Charles A. Gordon
10 Sea Road
North Hampton, NH 03862

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Little Boar's Head Historic District
North Hampton (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number _____ Page 10

- | | |
|----|--|
| 86 | Margaret Schoenberger
3 Sea Road
North Hampton, NH 03862 |
| 87 | Jay & Katherine Gould
1 Sea Road
North Hampton, NH 03862 |
| 88 | Wildlife Preserves Inc.
c/o Meyner & Landis
1 Gateway Center
Newark, NJ 07102 |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

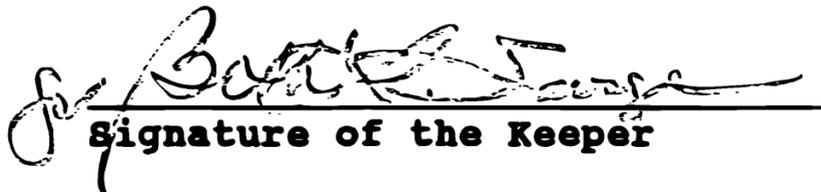
SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 99000668 Date Listed: 06/03/99

Little Boar's Head Historic District Rockingham NH
Property Name County State

N/A
Multiple Name

This property is determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.


Signature of the Keeper

6/3/99
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

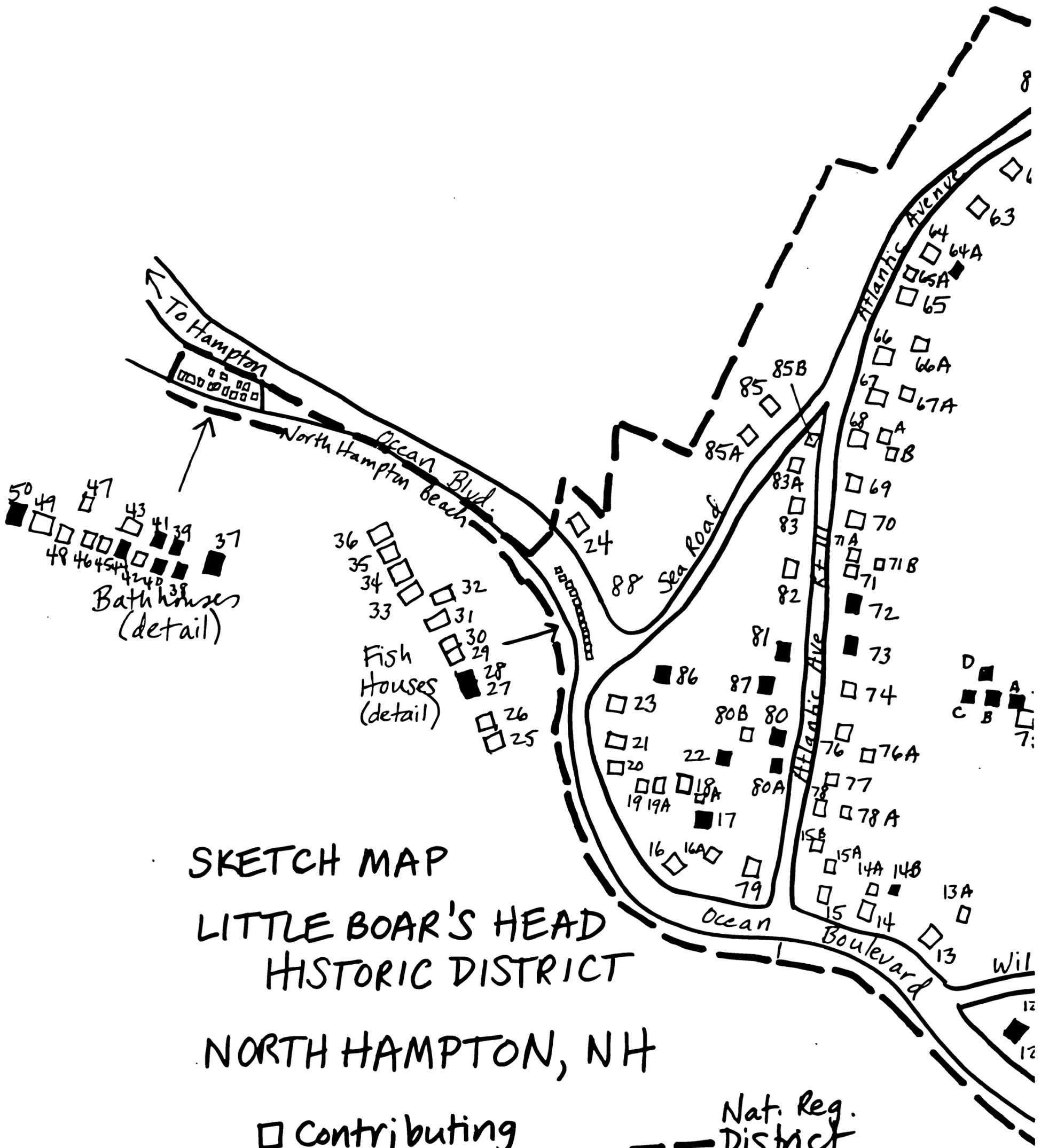
Level of Significance

The appropriate level of significance for this property is "State."

This information was confirmed with Christine Fonda, National Register Coordinator, NHSPO, by telephone.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without attachment)



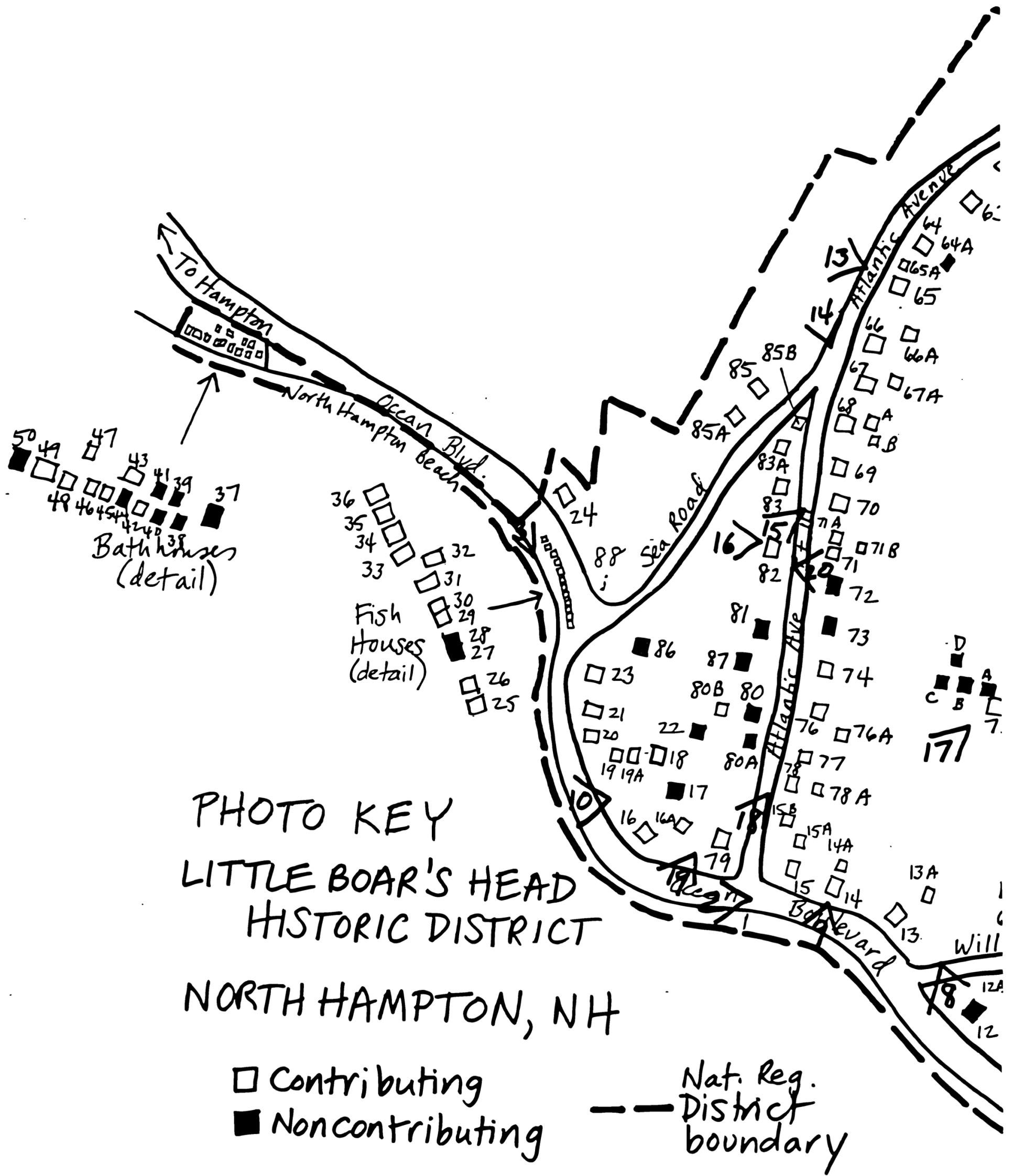


PHOTO KEY
 LITTLE BOAR'S HEAD
 HISTORIC DISTRICT
 NORTH HAMPTON, NH

- Contributing
- Noncontributing
- Nat. Reg. District boundary

Scale: 1" = 400'

